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Brown Wins Again, Makes Record For B. A. A. Marathon

The World's Day—At a Glance
April 19, 1939

Heinicke Second; Young Third in Run

"Tarzan" Brown, a Narragansett Indian from Alton, R. I., led the field today in the Boston Athletic Association 26-mile, 385-yard marathon, to repeat his victory of 1936 and join a small circle of two-time winners in the event. He smashed all existing records for the course, finishing in two hours, 28 minutes, and 51.8 seconds.

Don Heinicke of Baltimore, Md., captured second place, a quarter of a mile behind Brown. Heinicke's time was two hours, 31 minutes, 24.6s seconds.

Walter Young of Verdun, Quebec, was third in two hours, 32 minutes, 41.2 seconds.

Details of B. A. A. marathon: Sports Page.

Murphy Demands Civil Rights Be Upheld

WASHINGTON (AP)—Attorney General Murphy asked Federal district attorneys today to enforce civil rights statutes vigorously, declaring these laws "have been practically a dead letter." He said enforcement should be "not just for some of the people, but all of them, in every walk of life, in every creed, in every political faith."

Spain Denies Troops Menace France

PARIS (AP)—France has obtained assurances from Burgos that troop movements in Spain and to Spanish Morocco were aimed neither at France nor Britain, but were a step in post-war demobilization. Reports in France that troops had been sent to the border of French Morocco were denied.

Official news agency in Berlin announced the German fleet would visit Cadiz, Algeciras, and Malaga in southern Spain, thus entering the Mediterranean through the Strait of Gibraltar; would stop at Ceuta, Spanish Morocco, Tangier, El Ferrol, Arosa, Pontevedra, and Vigo, in northern Spain, and Lisbon, Portugal.

At Yokosuka, Japan, destroyer Hayakame was launched.

The Netherlands Government sought to extend compulsory military service from 11 months to two years.

Exchange Telegraph reported that Swedish Government had decided to call 1935 class of Army recruits—approximately 14,000 men—for a month's "preparedness service."

Soviet and Hungary Disagree on Roosevelt Plea

President Roosevelt's peace message brought forth opposite reactions today in Moscow and Rome.

Moscow's French-language Le Journal de Moscou, which frequently speaks for the Soviet Foreign Office, congratulated Mr. Roosevelt and spoke favorably of British-French moves against aggression.

In Rome, official Italian News Agency, Stefani, published an interview with Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Stefan Csaky, criticizing Mr. Roosevelt's message as similar to Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, which are discredited in Hungary.

Italo-Hungarian ties affirmed: Page 17.

Beneš Heads 'Free Czecho-Slovakia' Move

CHICAGO—Dr. Eduard Beneš today heads a world-wide movement for restoration of independence to Czecho-Slovakia. He accepted the post here after conferences attended by representatives of 1,500,000 Americans of Czech and Slovak descent.

Dr. Beneš shared with Thomas G. Masaryk the labor in exile that led to establishment of the Czecho-Slovak Republic after the war.

U. S. Reveals Itinerary of British Rulers

WASHINGTON—King George and Queen Elizabeth, during their visit as the first reigning British monarchs to visit the United States, will spend two days in Washington, one day at the New York World's Fair, and the final Sunday night at Hyde Park, N. Y., with President Roosevelt. The official program was issued last night by the State Department.

Entering from Canada at Niagara Falls late in the evening of June 7, they will be greeted by Secretary of State Hull.

British Royal Couples Visit: Page 4.

Air Corps Calls Lindbergh to Active Duty

WASHINGTON—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh began today a survey of American aviation research facilities after being called from the reserve to temporary active duty in the Army Air Corps. He will submit a confidential report to Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Air Corps.

Another Lindbergh flight: Page 2.

Liner Paris Burns and Sinks at Dock

LE HAVRE, France (AP)—The 34,000-ton liner Paris, unofficially valued at $15,000,000 and once flagship of the French merchant fleet, sank in 36 feet of water today, burned through by fire which officials suspected was set by foreign saboteurs. Two persons were killed and two others were seriously injured.

A shipment of 10 warplanes made in the United States for the French Army had just been taken off the vessel. Stevedores saved practically all of $500,000 worth of French art objects loaded for shipment to the New York World's Fair. Jewels valued at $2,000,000 were saved.

Indian Leader Proclaims 'Anti-War Day'

BOMBAY (AP)—Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the All-India Congress Party, today called on all Indians to observe Sunday as "Anti-War Day." On that day patriotic organizations throughout the British Empire commemorate St. George, Patron Saint of England.

Long Indorses 'Cash-Carry' Neutrality

WASHINGTON (AP)—Breckinridge Long, former Ambassador to Italy, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today that any neutrality policy Congress adopts "either will get us into war, or it will keep us out of war."

Mr. Long said he believed conduct of foreign relations should be left to the President, "whoever the President may be," but that since Congress apparently desired legislation, he favored the Pittman "cash-and-carry" proposal.

President Opposes Sugar Bill Amendments

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt said today enactment of sugar bill amendments proposed by Senator Ellender (D) of Louisiana and already passed by the Senate would be a "serious threat to the future of the policy of improved relationships" among American republics.

The President said Senator Ellender's proposals would undermine the Cuban Trade Agreement and would violate the Nation's treaty obligations under the International Sugar Agreement approved Dec. 20, 1937.

Committee Approves Bill to Exile Bergdoll

WASHINGTON (AP)—Members said today the House Military Committee had tentatively approved legislation aimed at preventing the return to this country of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, World War draft dodger.

Weddell Nominated as Ambassador to Spain

WASHINGTON (AP)—Alexander W. Weddell of Virginia was nominated by President Roosevelt today to be Ambassador to the new Government of Spain. Mr. Weddell is now Ambassador to Argentina. He will succeed Claude G. Bowers at Madrid.

Conservative Relief Plan Gains in Congress

WASHINGTON—A conservative relief program to replace WPA and PWA made headway in Congress today as President delayed relief message.

G.O.P. Backs Bill to Revamp Relief System

Lodge leads Republicans to support Byrnes move to abolish both WPA and PWA.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 19—Republicans threw their support today behind the conservative Democratic bloc for the Byrnes bill which abolishes the New Deal's WPA and PWA and rewrites the national relief system on new and more conservative lines.

Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, almost single-handedly has created a powerful coalition in the Senate which will make it difficult if not impossible to stop the new measure which Administration leaders regard with suspicion.

President Roosevelt meanwhile has postponed sending his relief message to Congress for a week or 10 days, apparently waiting for developments on the Byrnes bill. Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, says this message will ask for $1,500,000,000 for relief in the coming fiscal year.

The Republican approval of the bill was announced by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts in behalf of the four Republicans on the special relief committee: Minority Leader Charles L. McNary of Oregon, Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota, and James J. Davis of Pennsylvania.

G. O. P. Gives Support

"This bill, while not cutting all of the injustices of the present system is essentially a forward step in the reformation of Federal unemployment relief activities," Mr. Lodge wrote for the minority. Republicans in Congress are expected to follow the Lodge-McNary lead.

As a matter of fact, the new bill goes farther in accepting Republican proposals than the minority Party could have expected, and represents the conservative fiscal views of Senator Byrnes. Senator Byrnes occupies a unique position in Congress, still having the ear of the White House but generally expressing the views of the conservative Democratic wing, particularly of the Southern group.

Mr. Lodge's praise of the bill shows underlying Republican satisfaction. Noting that it throws into the proposed new "public works agency" the PWA, WPA, CCC, NYA, the Treasury Procurement Division and the Bureau of Public Roads, he applauds the fact that it "materially reduced the discretion which now resides in the executive in the conduct of work relief" and argues that it will mean economy and less taxes. He adds:

"It is particularly noteworthy that the funds for the conduct of the work program are to be allocated to the states on the basis of a formula based on population and number of unemployed."

Republican Formula

Republicans have advocated such a formula on the ground that it would further reduce executive discretion. Conservative Democrats are now taking the lead in revamping the whole system on this basis. The formula is based one-half on population of the State and one-half on number of unemployed in allocating public works.

Two conservative criticisms of the Byrnes' program are heard. One group which would go further in decentralization and hand back all responsibility to the States. Senator Byrnes charges this would mean a "dole" and maladministration. The other comes from industrial States who charge the proposed formula discriminates against them. They would make allocations in terms of jobs rather than money to overcome differences in living costs.

Biggest opposition probably will come from cities which see their relief funds threatened.

'Defense of This Hemisphere'

By a Staff Photographer

Mayor Tobin Hands His Message to 'Paul Revere'

Traditional exercises were held in North End Square, Boston, this morning, when the rider started out on his trip to again rouse "every Middlesex village and hamlet."

Ideal of Freedom Dominates Fetes Of Patriots' Day

The message that Paul Revere carried to every Middlesex village and farm this April 19, 1939, was: "We cannot stop the warring conflicts of Europe and Asia, but we can and will prevent those continents from bringing their wars to the Western Hemisphere."

It was signed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston and was handed the modern impersonator of Revere, First Sergt. Gilbert J. Woodworth of Troop K, 110th Cavalry, Massachusetts National Guard, at colorful ceremonies in front of Revere's old house in North End Square at 10 a. m. These ceremonies have been a Boston tradition since 1916.

Departing from his prepared address at a few points, the Mayor advised keeping out of foreign entanglements and urged greater defenses: "The Navy should be further strengthened. The Air Force should be raised to fullest efficiency. The Army should be given every advantage of men and equipment which is advised by able experts."

War Won at No Avail

"Twenty-two years ago," Mayor Tobin said, while a throng of several hundred persons, mostly Italian-Americans from the North End section, cheered enthusiastically, "this Nation sent 2,000,000 of its worthiest sons to face battle overseas. It won the war but to no avail. The basic troubles and dissensions have been proved beyond any American power to cure or correct. We made the supreme sacrifice once, and made it uselessly. We will never make that mistake again. . . .

"Now, as in the time of Revere," the Mayor continued, looking across the street at the tiny frame house crowded in on both sides by brick-tenements, "the American people are straining their gaze to discover whether they do indeed see again shining, through the war clouds, the signal lanterns hung in the steeple of the Old North Church as they were seen 164 years ago. I mean, today's lanterns of warning that there is a positive movement under way, which, if left unchecked, will seriously diminish or impair America's power of self-defense.

Salute Fired at Concord

"If that signal of danger should ever be clearly seen, the American Nation will rise in determined force and might to put it down. Until then, we will stand our ground and keep our powder dry."

Today's ceremonies had their start in Concord at daybreak with the firing of a 21-gun salute. In Boston, the first activity came at 8:45 when the bands of the Boston Police and Fire Departments, each escorted with military guards and

(Continued on Page 9, Column 5)

What Parole in U. S. Needs: Federal Council and Grants

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 19—Establishment of a Federal advisory council, and possibly the extension of Federal grants in aid, to assist in local administration of parole, were among the most salient results of the first national Parole Conference, which adjourned here last night.

The conference leaves behind it a model 10-point program to assist in the administration of parole. But the program was in the nature of a goal. Immediate steps to reach it are likely to spring first from the added public and official interest aroused by efforts like this first conference, and second from a Federal advisory council and the possibility of Federal funds.

What Council Would Do

The Federal advisory council would study first the feasibility of extending financial aid to backward parole areas. It would promote courses on personnel training in colleges and universities. It would collect and disseminate information on parole practices in various jurisdictions, and carry on a continuous campaign of public education in importance of the parole problem.

The conference indorsed a proposal for legislation to remove all parole officers from political influence, bringing them closer to an ideal civil service, and requested the American Law Institute to draft model parole statutes for reconsideration by the various state legislatures.

Several concrete ideas, such as restoration of civil rights to parolees, etc., were tabled by the conference.

The 10-point program, adopted by the delegates and drafted by a committee presided over by Justice Harold M. Stephens of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, follows:

Parole's Needs

"For parole fully to achieve its purpose:

"1. The paroling authority should be impartial, nonpolitical, professionally competent, and able to give the time necessary for full consideration of each case;

"2. The sentencing and parole laws should endow the paroling authority with broad discretion in determining the time and conditions of release;

"3. The paroling authority should have complete and reliable information concerning the prisoner, his background, and the situation which will confront him on his release;

"4. The parole program of treatment and training should be an integral part of a system of criminal justice;

"5. The period of imprisonment should be used to prepare the individual vocationally, physically, mentally, and spiritually for return to society;

"6. The Community through its social agencies, public and private, and in co-operation with

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

U.S. Takes Stock Of Preparedness; British Program

London seeks Turkey and Soviet Russia as members of great 'peace alliance.'

Washington's plans are intended to cushion impact of developments in Europe.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 19—While Britain is quietly pursuing the efforts to expand its "great peace alliance" to include both Turkey and Soviet Russia, a diplomatic breathing space appears.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's statement to the House of Commons that there were no new developments refers only to formal results. There is no reason to believe that the efforts to obtain Russian assistance in the form of aviation support, have been relaxed. Mr. Ivan Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador to London, is en route to Moscow to his Government, though, as he himself said, "without an agreement in his pocket."

Meanwhile Turkey—the potential southern end of the peace bastion—is known to be sounding out Bulgaria on the possibility of including this latter State in the democratic line-up. Although Bulgaria has been to a large extent committed to a pro-German policy, even a partial diversion of Bulgarian policy toward the democratic front would be of considerable importance. For the geographical position of Bulgaria is such that it would complete a cordon clear across the European continent, beginning with Poland and running southward through Rumania and Turkey.

Nor is it without significance that Mr. Chamberlain also told a questioner that Britain was interested in the independence of the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Denmark, but had made no specific commitments to assist any of those countries.

The Premier, pressed to include China and other Far Eastern Governments in his bloc of nations, said he would bear in mind the "desirability" of such a move.

Mr. Richard A. Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House that "there has recently been a substantial increase in the number of men under arms in Italy and a corresponding increase of the forces in the Dodecanese Islands." He gave no figures.

One result of the current diplomatic activity, however, has been the intensifying of the German and Italian efforts to bring Yugoslavia definitely into the axis camp. Thus, through negotiations in Rome, the axis is attempting to solidify its position not only in Hungary but also immediately across the Adriatic.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 19—In the intervals of diplomatic action—and today is part of such an interval between the President's peace proposals and Europe's final reply—the major preoccupation here is with efforts to restrict to a minimum the impact on the United States of any explosions which may occur in Europe.

On every side in Washington today one senses a feeling that it is timely to put the house in order. No one pretends to know what is going to develop, but preparedness is regarded as prudent. The result is intensified action in legislative, economic, and military fields to get everything ready to withstand the shock if and when it comes.

In the economic field preparations appear to be about complete. There was another long White House conference yesterday attended by high officials of the Treasury, Department of Agriculture, Securities and Exchange Commission, and Federal Reserve System. It followed several previous conferences of the same group held both at the White House and the Treasury during the past week all of which have been surrounded by a veil of silence. Despite the official veil it is reliably understood that the conferees were satisfied that everything possible has been arranged to minimize disturbances to securities and commodities markets if war comes in Europe.

Neutrality Revision

In the legislative field committees of both Senate and House pushed ahead with hearings on Neutrality Act revision under the goad of a warning from Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Senate Committee, that he would never accept a compromise of the issue in the form of a mere extension of the existing law. The "cash and carry" section of existing law expires May 1, but not the embargo section which Senator Pittman and the Administration hope to repeal.

In the military field, more dramatic events were taking place. The War Department stole the morning headlines with the announcement that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh had been called to active duty on the staff of Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Air Corps. The Colonel is a reserve officer and as such subject to call for active service. His work will be to advise on technical phases of Air Corps expansion.

At the Navy Department order begins to emerge from the excitement and extraordinary activity involved in the sudden cancellation of all summer plans for the fleet and its instruction to proceed to the Pacific "when fueled." Some individual units of the fleet began the movement on Monday and all week preparations have continued at top speed for the transfer of the strategic center of American sea power from the Atlantic to Pacific.

Action Is Praised

The chances are that the entire fleet will be nearly through the Canal and forming on the Pacific side within eight days. Everyone here will feel easier when the transfer is complete. Subordination of other considerations governing the fleet's movement to a World's Fair was a condition which became increasingly inappropriate as the world situation became more intense. The Navy, while still upset about such drastic changes, feels generally that a logical and intelligent thing has been done—that the Navy is being used as a Navy and not a "sideshow" at a fair. The State Department feels that something has been done which should have been done long ago.

It is intimated in informed financial quarters that no concern is felt over possible heavy dumping of foreign-held securities on the exchanges here in event of war. While this happened in 1914 when the World War began it is understood that the British and French Governments have already arranged to take over all securities held by their nationals instantly on the outbreak of war. This means that such securities would be held in a pool or fund which would be administered for the greatest possible advantage to the holding Government. The probability is that arrangements are complete for using such securities as collateral for lines of credit in this country.

Commodities exchanges may be more seriously disturbed. With this in mind efforts have been intensified, it is understood, to hasten arrangements for the exchange of surplus cotton and wheat for rubber, tin and other important essentials with Britain, France and the Netherlands. The hope is to arrange for substantial reductions in the cotton and wheat carryover in the immediate future.

This Changing World

Storing Raw Materials—Swapping of U. S. Wheat and Cotton for British Rubber and Tin Seen as Forehandedness—Lessons From 1917

By H. B. Elliston

The problem of obtaining necessary raw materials from abroad when the world is at war should really be approached from World War experience. No doubt many readers have heard accounts of the bafflement and complications and triumphs associated with that experience. I have heard several. Whenever one meets a former dollar-a-year man, he cannot be restrained from giving some account of "the old days in Washington," particularly in parlous times such as the present, which stir the memory.

Here is one such story associated with the nitrate shortage. Nitrates, of course, are the essential ingredient of explosives, and, in wartime the supplies came mainly from Chile. The huge wartime demand sent prices sky high and, even at that, customers had to be rationed. America's entrance into the war provided another great customer for Chilean nitrates. And the problem of obtaining supplies was dumped into the lap of the War Industries Board, which, incidentally, had not been supplied with any funds to buy any.

Somebody, I'm told, thought up a strategem for obtaining quick and reasonably priced deliveries from Chile. It was publicly to assure American munitions-makers that all the nitrates they needed would be available at 4½ cents a pound, even though the prevailing price was 7½ cents. At the same time the proposal was made to spread around a report that the United States had solved its nitrate problem by developing a marketable process for getting nitrogen out of the atmosphere. Since then, of course, the process has been perfected, but at the time Chile had to be depended upon for the national supply. The idea was adopted, and the Board anxiously awaited the reaction in Chile.

* * *

As it happened, Dame Fortune came to the rescue of the bluffers. Fortune appeared in the form of the Naval Intelligence Office, which one day picked up a message from the Chilean Government asking the German Government to release the gold reserves that the Chileans had accumulated in Berlin. The Germans, who had already developed their own synthetic nitrates, and were independent of Chile, refused to comply. The gold was too valuable to part with.

Germany's refusal was communicated to the War Industries Board, which promptly offered Chile gold if the Chilean Government would confiscate and supply to Uncle Sam 235,000 tons of nitrates which were stocked in the closed German-owned nitrate plants in Chile. Chile, worried lest the Americans were becoming as independent as Germany, accepted the offer with equal promptitude. And it was so pleased and surprised with the offer that it didn't demur at a 4⅛ cents a pound price. A serious situation in war-time America was thus averted.

Then there is the story of a shortage of platinum, or "little silver." Platinum has a number of industrial as well as ornamental uses. In view of its resistance to the action of most chemicals, and to its high temperature of fusion, it is often used in laboratories in the form of foil, crucibles, wire, and so on. Thus there was a very definite war use for it. Yet at one time the supply was so low, and replenishment was so difficult to obtain, that the United States Government actually connived at smuggling! No less than 20,000 ounces, I understand, were brought out of Russia in this way, and helped the United States over a tight spot in keeping the war-machine going.

Just these two examples (and there must be many more) illustrate the need for forehanded action in obtaining supplies of strategic materials and storing them against emergency. And I mean an emergency in which other nations would be at war. Look at a map of sources of raw material supplies and see where America's emergency would be most likely to come in a war involving the Axis powers. It would come from the Far East, where Japan holds down the Eastern end of the West-East axis.

* * *

For it so happens that America's great supplies of tin and rubber come from the Far East. They are concentrated in Malaysia. And every day some report or other shows the Japanese Navy and Air Force pushing precisely toward this subcontinent. First, Canton, then Hainan, and finally, Spratly Islands. It is logical to conclude that in the event of foreign war Japan would pounce upon Malaysia, and Uncle Sam might then have to whistle for both tin and rubber. For I cannot think that Uncle Sam would be able to keep up ready access to its source of supplies for these two strategic materials.

The Japanese may want to oblige Uncle Sam with the view of keeping him neutral. But the tin is smelted in Britain for American use, and rubber also comes to America via the same route. The Japanese naval arm in consequence, would try to block all outward shipments, for they couldn't be sure of the eventual destination. I can think of nothing that would more quickly bring America into the war than such tampering with the rubber and tin supplies.

For two reasons, then, the projected swap of American wheat and cotton for British rubber and tin would be the part of prudence. First, a war is bound either to force up prices or shorten supplies, or both. Secondly, any such result would provoke war mongering in America. A stockpile of such materials, consequently, is wiser far than the piling up of gold, silver, cotton, and other things which have been accumulated as a matter of so-called business.

Kill Devil Hill Silently Greets Hero of World's Nestling Airplane

MANTEO, N. C., April 19 (AP)—One of two brothers who startled the world early this century by ascending in a flying machine came back yesterday to the scene of their triumph but he passed almost unnoticed.

Orville Wright, who with his brother, Wilbur, wrote another chapter in man's travel, stood with a tiny group at Kill Devil Hill and heard a guide explain how the brothers flew in a fragile machine.

In the group were eight young north Carolinians, learning interesting facts to tell visitors to the New York World's Fair.

"It's almost like having the Wrights here to tell us about it," said one. "I'd bet they could tell us a lot."

But Mr. Wright said nothing.

Nor did several "old timers," including A. W. Drinkwater, the telegraph operator who clicked out news of the first flight.

Not until Orville Wright left the spot where he and his brother made history did the public learn that he had returned.

He had asked his old friends to keep his presence a secret.

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Beneš to Direct Movement For Czecho-Slovakia's Return

CHICAGO, April 19 (AP)—Dr. Eduard Beneš, former President of Czecho-Slovakia, last night accepted leadership of an international movement to restore the independence of his homeland.

The erstwhile head of the European state now dominated by Nazi Germany assumed the role at the call of his countrymen scattered throughout the world.

His decision was announced after conferences attended by representatives of 1,500,000 Americans of Czech and Slovak descent, and friends and officials of the Czecho-Slovakian Republic.

Dr. Beneš disclosed an intention to form, with the consent of all official representatives of the Republic who still function, "a political Czecho-Slovak directorium, which will represent our movement in the whole world and direct all our activities."

In devoting himself to this task, Dr. Beneš is taking up for the second time a cause which he once helped to bring to success.

Served as Aide to Masaryk

More than 20 years ago he served as the chief aide to the late President Thomas G. Masaryk, leader of the Czech's international campaign to detach their homeland from the crumbling Hapsburg empire and establish it as an independent nation.

At that time Czech and Slovak patriots organized national councils in France, Russia, England and America, cast their lot with the Allies and won full recognition of Szecho-Slovakia before the Armistice.

Now, as then, the Czechs and Slovaks aim to establish a National Council in America and similar agencies in Canada, South America and other countries.

Dr. Beneš reported that he was in contact "with all official representatives of our Republic who still function" and that action to set up the "directorium" would be taken after agreement with Jan Masaryk, son of the first President of the Republic and former Czech Minister to London, now in this country, Minister Stefan Osusky in Paris, Minister Vladimir Hurban in Washington, Minister Zdenck Fierlinger in Moscow, Minister Slavik in Poland, and "with some other persons."

He estimated there were more than 100,000 Czecho-Slovak citizens and more than 2,000,000 persons of Czecho-Slovak origin in those countries.

Wide Support Promised

"All of these—in conformity with the laws and political lines of their countries—will help us," Dr. Beneš said, adding: "We also have the support of all faithful citizens of our oppressed country, representing over 10,000,000 people."

After the agreement, Dr. Beneš stated: "I intend to publish a manifesto to all our people with which we would start new political action."

The independence movement was discussed here by approximately 400 persons meeting in national conventions of the Czech National Alliance, the Slovak American Alliance, and the Czech Catholic Alliance.

The organizations asked Dr. Beneš to take the lead in coordinating the efforts of Czechs, Slovaks and their friends the world over in the cause of Czecho-Slovakian independence. Dr. Beneš accepted after conferring with leaders of the groups and with Jurah Slavik and Dr. Jan Padanek, Czecho-Slovakian Ambassador to Poland and Consul at Pittsburgh, respectively.

Chapel Hill Gets 'Home' After 144 Years Without

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—With no official "home" for 144 years, during which time the State of North Carolina has spent millions of dollars on its University, located here, the town of Chapel Hill, at last, has moved its municipal departments into a building all its own, worth $40,000.

The dedication of Chapel Hill's new "town hall," which meets every requirement, was the occasion of a large public gathering, followed by a reception. The principal address was delivered by Dr. Archibald Henderson, historian, who referred to the significance of the occasion. He pointed out that the University and the town arose together. Mayor William Carr brought greetings from the nearby City of Durham, while the University's formal greetings were extended by Dr. R. B. House, administrative dean.

Greeting Spring in Far North

Queen of Alaskan Carnival and Attendants
Holding court on ice terrace at Fairbanks, when mercury stood below zero.

Ought U. S. Take Young Refugees? Leaders Aid Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 19—The opening of joint Congressional hearings in Washington tomorrow on pending immigrant legislation to admit German refugee children to the United States will see a list of sponsors of national distinction behind the proposal.

Announcement of the personnel of the supporting committee by the Nonsectarian Committee for German Refugee Children, announced here, includes the names of Alfred M. Landon, Republican candidate for President in 1936; Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago; Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University; Marshall Field, Gov. Lauren D. Dickinson of Michigan; George Rublee, former Director of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees; Dr. Daniel A. Poling, Miss Lena Madesin Phillips, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, Miss Grace Abbott, Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin; Dr. John Lovejoy, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, and Clarence Dykstra.

The implementing bill, whose sponsor in the United States Senate is Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, and in the House, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, proposes to permit 10,000 German refugee children up to, and including 14 years of age, to be admitted to the United States this year and next if adequate guarantees are provided that they shall not become public charges, but that a proper home with people of the same religious faith shall await them.

Mr. Rublee's affiliation with the effort, among whose initial endorsers was former President Hoover, is his first public undertaking since his resignation from the Intergovernmental Committee and is regarded as of special significance by supporters of the measure, since it is the result of his wide knowledge of conditions abroad.

Aligned in behalf of the child immigration as co-chairmen of the organizing committee are Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, and Owen D. Young, of New York; William Allen White, Emporia, Kan.; Canon Anson Phelps Stokes, Washington Cathedral; Helen Taft Manning, Dean of Bryn Mawr College; Cardinal Mundelein, Clarence E. Pickett, American Friends Service Committee; Bishop Bernard James Sheil, Chicago, and Frank Porter Graham, President of the University of North Carolina.

New York Sales Branch For Rumanian Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Plans for a permanent exposition of Rumanian products in New York as well as a trade bureau in the Rumanian House at the World's Fair here are announced by Dr. Dimitrie Gusti, Rumanian Secretary of State for Social Service and Commissioner General to the World's Fair.

Alaskans and Canadians Join In 3-Day Farewell to Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAIRBANKS, Alaska—By way of celebration to greet the coming spring in the Northland after a long, dim, Arctic winter of inactivity, Alaskans break forth in an annual Ice Carnival at Fairbanks. They invite their neighbors over from the Yukon Territory in Canada to join the fun. "No boundary line is here," is the slogan of these Northerners.

A fair daughter of Alaska is chosen to rule over three grand play days. This year on March 10, Miss Irene Reenstrom as "Miss Seward" was crowned "Miss Alaska of 1939" amid Arctic pageantry, under the flags of two nations. A crown of Alaska nuggets and ivory was placed on the new queen's head by King Regent Lou Colbert. Queen Regent Alice Handley placed the royal robes on her. The regents—Sourdough Royalty—are selected yearly from pioneers of the Fairbanks country.

An audience, parka-clad and camera armed, took night flare pictures of the event as the Northern Lights blazed behind the throne and the mercury was far below zero.

Alaskans and Klondikers competed in various sports—curling, ice hockey, and boxing. The men's curling team of Dawson, Canada, won the International Curling Trophy for the first time in four years of competition. Alaskans cheered them.

More pageantry took form in two lighted parades depicting the manners of the North. Audiences in beautiful fur parkas and mukluks, mitts and fur caps gave color to the scene.

After the all-Alaska play day, visitors departed by dog team and airplane. Because of heavy storms along the Alaska range, trains scheduled to leave were stormbound two days. Canadians departed by air after issuing all Alaskans a cordial invitation to attend their Discovery Day celebration in Dawson Aug. 17, 18, and 19. Special invitations were given to Miss Mary Margaret Abercrombie, Queen of the Anchorage Fur Rendezvous, and to Miss Jane Gordon, who was chosen Miss Fairbanks for 1939.

Another Lindbergh Flight

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—Ordered on temporary duty as an Army officer, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh began today a survey of American aviation research facilities to help make the nation's warplanes the best in the world.

Piloting an Army plane, he probably will visit the most important of about 30 aircraft research centers during the next two to four weeks. Afterward the famous aviator, who has been a Reserve Officer since 1925, will make a confidential report to Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Air Corps Chief.

Secretary Woodring's unexpected decision to have Lindbergh make the survey came just as the Army is starting to build up its air corps to 6,000 planes. The active military role is new for the trans-Atlantic flier, although in his capacity as a Reserve Officer and a member of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics he has supplied information on aviation developments in Europe.

Officials said he never had any active service since he completed the flying course at a Texas training center. They emphasized that he undertook the assignment voluntarily, less than a week after his arrival from Europe.

The War Department co-operated in helping preserve the aviator's desire for anonymity, declining to disclose his itinerary or to say how long he would remain on duty.

Although Lindbergh had agreed tentatively to appear at the House Foreign Affairs Committee's neutrality hearings, Acting Chairman Bloom (D) of New York said today it had been decided it would be better, in view of the flyer's survey for the Army, to postpone his testimony indefinitely.

The survey will include all research facilities — governmental, educational, and industrial—which are available to the air corps, the announcement of the War Department said.

Colonel Lindbergh's pay, with allowances, will amount to about $600 a month. He is one of about 55 Air Corps Colonels, and like others not actually serving with troops, he is not required to wear a uniform.

Lindbergh arrived last week from Europe for an indefinite stay in the United States. Some officers viewed his survey as likely to dramatize an appeal to Congress by the National Advisory Council for Aeronautics for a $10,000,000 aviation research station at Sunnyvale, Calif.

10-Point Parole Program

(Continued from Page 1)

the parole service should accept the responsibility for improving home and neighborhood conditions in preparation for the prisoner's release;

Careful Supervision

"7. The paroled offender should be carefully supervised and promptly re-imprisoned or otherwise disciplined if he does not demonstrate capacity and willingness to fulfill the obligations of a law-abiding citizen;

"8. The supervision of the paroled offender should be exercised by qualified persons trained and experienced in the task of guiding social readjustments;

"9. The state should provide adequate financial support for a parole system, including sufficient personnel selected and retained in office upon the basis of merit;

"10. The public should recognize the necessity of giving the paroled offender a fair opportunity to earn an honest living and maintain self-respect to the end that he may be truly rehabilitated and the public adequately protected."

Right to Ban Aliens From Public Jobs Upheld

FRESNO, Calif., (AP)—The right of the Government to bar aliens from public works employment was upheld in Federal District Court April 17 by Judge Leon R. Yankwich. He ruled that an alien, when granted entry to this country, "is not guaranteed employment."

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Detroit Secede? Legislature Dims Hope of Revenue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT — The problem of where to put a forty-ninth star in our country's flag can be forgotten for a while, as far as Detroit is concerned, since proposals that Detroit secede from Michigan, together with the five counties of Wayne, Monroe, Oakland, Macomb and Washtenaw, have bumped into a few unforeseen snags.

Because Detroit, with the counties mentioned, is said to pay into the State treasury about $110,000,000 annually and receive only about $35,000,000 in return through various services and funds, a number of Detroit Councilmen led by John A. Kronk felt something ought to be done. In promoting the City-State idea they also made reference to a statement by Dr. Lent D. Upson, Director of the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, in which Dr. Upson mentioned that the idea was not really new and that the establishment of a forty-ninth State was "possible."

Legal Barriers

Probabilities clashed with possibilities, however, and the actual likelihood of working out such a matter became less with every new development. Chief hindrance was the fact that the Constitution of the United States denies the right to form a new State out of any present State's territory, without several formal steps, including consent of that State's Legislature. And since the chief cause for Councilman Kronk's action seems to be the present rural control of the State Legislature, little help could be expected from that source.

Even if this difficulty could be overcome by some legal action, as a number of persons maintain, the State of Michigan, it developed, would still have a number of effective weapons to combat the secession. One neat manner of showing Detroit the error of its ways was by reference to a bill introduced in the House of Representatives which would take over to the State complete control of tunnels and bridges. This little gesture would eliminate from Detroit coffers, it was believed, approximately $12,700,000 in revenues expected from these sources during the life of existing franchises, should the bill be passed.

Facts Learned

While support for the secession idea faded away in the face of such overwhelming odds, and the new "State of Industry" — one name suggested for the proposed state—practically stopped before it started, the publicity obtained did much to awaken Detroiters to the errors of the situation. Local newspapers, while treating the forty-ninth State idea lightly, ran editorials pointing out that metropolitan Detroit, with 38 per cent of Michigan's population, was only represented by 20 per cent of the State Legislature.

With the "new" member of the Union a decidedly forlorn hope, Michigan will probably look to some form of reapportionment of the Legislature to bring about a more satisfactory representation.

Mexican Agreement Foreseen by Richberg

WASHINGTON (AP)—Donald R. Richberg, former NRA Administrator, who has been trying to settle the Mexican Oil expropriation controversy, said after a White House call he told President Roosevelt he had faith that an agreement would be reached.

In a speech in Cleveland, Mr. Richberg said he believed that acceptable compensation would be made to American owners of properties seized by the Mexican Government, but he charged that "influential persons" inside and outside the United States were eager to prevent an agreement, because they wanted to stir up discord between the two Governments.

Labor Board Head Denies Charges of Favoring C. I. O.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 18—Has the National Labor Relations Board favored the Congress of Industrial Organizations over the American Federation of Labor?

J. Warren Madden, Chairman of the Board, answers "no," and before the Senate Labor Committee today offered statistics designed to support his case.

Mr. Madden's appearance was dramatic, for in the presence of critics of the Act, the level-voiced Chairman charged that the real purpose was to defeat collective bargaining. He accused Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska principal critic of attempting to "emasculate the act" to "take away the liberties which the Act confers" and to sponsor "class legislation of the most intolerable kind."

Without apologies, Mr. Madden declared that Senator Burke, the author of sweeping amendments, "has made serious public charges against the administration of the Act several times without any respectable evidence to sustain the charges."

Such blunt speaking in the presence of an opponent is rare in Congressional hearings. Mr. Madden spoke in a quiet voice but did not mince matters. His comment answered one question widely asked in Washington—in what tone and mood the Labor Board would reply to the onslaught now directed against it.

Quite a different, but no less compromising approach was made to the series of amendments offered by the American Federation of Labor, and sponsored by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts. "The motive here is quite different," Mr. Madden said. The Federation amendments were directed against the C. I. O., he charged. It was here that he offered statistics designed to show the Board's impartiality between the Federation and the C. I. O.

The Board has settled 53.5 per cent of A. F. of L. cases as against 53.8 per cent of C. I. O. cases. Cases dismissed for the two groups are almost identical. Statistics of disposition of unfair labor practice and election cases show virtually no difference. It has taken an average of 324 days to settle cases filed by the C. I. O.; only 262 for Federation cases, he showed. Offering piles of similar statistics to the Committee, Mr. Madden said:

"Clearly, any fair consideration of these tables cannot support the conclusion that the Board and its agents have displayed favoritism to one part of the American labor movement as against the other."

Russians Number 170,200,000, According to Latest Census

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The results of the 1939 Soviet census, the first taken officially since 1926, which showed that the population of the Soviet Union is 170,200,000, go far to explain the tremendous shake-up in the Central Statistical Bureau which followed the census held two years ago. The results of that census were never announced, and the Government declared it had been spoiled by "wreckers."

A disparity of 14,000,000 people lies between the population figures now announced and the estimates of the Statistical Bureau. The latter estimated the population two years ago at 178,000,000, and declared the population was growing at the rate of 3,000,000 annually. By these estimates, the present population would be 184,000,000.

By the peculiar Soviet official method of reasoning, such a great disparity must be due, not to human error, but to unfriendly design. It is now presumed that the results of the 1937 census showed a disparity between actual population and estimates which was at least as great as that now revealed. The Communist general staff, according to its custom in such cases, therefore assumed that some kind of "plot" had existed among the statistical experts, and a large number of arrests followed. The 1937 census was discarded, and a new one ordered for this year.

Having satisfied themselves, by this method, that the 1939 census was properly conducted, the Communist chieftains accepted the results of this census as correct, and announced them without comment. The figures compel readjustment in the estimates of national economy and living standards, which were based upon a larger population figure.

The 1939 census, unlike the previous one, limited itself largely to enumeration. No attempt was made, for example, to determine the religious beliefs of the people, as was done in 1937.

Wageless City Councilors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England — Elected members of local authorities in this country receive nothing in the way of salaries for their services as councilors or aldermen, and the Manchester City Council recently refused to adopt a motion which urged that the Association of Municipal Corporations should be requested to approach the Government with the object of securing an amendment to the Local Government Act of 1933 which would authorize the payment of members.

The proposal was put forward by Councilor Tom Regan who declared that in America aldermen received £5,000 a year and councilors £1,000, while councilors were also paid in Belgium, Russia, the Netherlands, Canada, Sweden, and Switzerland.

Maintaining that there should be no economic barrier to membership of a public authority, he claimed that payment of members would raise the standard of ability among members, abolish the privilege of wealth, and secure a more representative body of opinion.

Medical Bill Called Monopoly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 18—Attacked as a monopoly for members of the medical profession, a bill setting new standards for practitioners of the healing arts—especially chiropractors — is today ready for a vote in the Senate, having been passed by the Assembly by a vote of 38 to 17 last night.

The measure was introduced by Republican Floor Leader Roscoe P. McClave, of Bergen, and described by him as "putting teeth" into the existing medical act by raising the standards for issuance of licenses in 1944.

Dr. Adolph Wegrocki, Essex Republican, declared the provisions of the bill would simply mean that when a resident of New Jersey calls for a doctor, he or she may be certain that the physician summoned is fully qualified to serve.

"The measure is definitely an attempt to set up a monopoly," countered Assemblyman Horace R. Bogle, Bergen Republican. He stressed that, under the terms of the bill, of the 11 members of the State Medical Board, eight must be medical doctors.

Mr. Bogle singled out chiropractors as being especially hard hit by the measure. For the past few years, he declares, it has been difficult for chiropractors to get licenses, and under the proposed educational requirements, he continued, it would be virtually necessary for chiropractic applicants to take up the practice of medicine. Chiropractors charged monopolistic provisions in a protest filed with United States Attorney General Frank Murphy.

Assemblyman Harold A. Pierson, Morris Republican, inquired whether the bill would interfere with the practice of Christian Science. Mr. McClave assured him that not only would it permit Christian Science practitioners to continue as at present, but it would permit them to receive fees.

Mr. Bogle, making his second speech against the bill, charged that under the proposed set-up, "it would be like a jury trial in Russia" for a chiropractor to be called before a board with such a majority of medical men.

Portland Meeting To Talk Migration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Major discussion topic of the Fifth Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Conference, scheduled this year in Seattle, April 27, 28 and 29, will be the human problem side of recent migration into the northwest sector, according to announcement of the Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission here recently.

The Planning Commission is cosponsor of the three-day conclave with the Northwest Regional Council. The Commission is composed of the state planning boards of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana and the National Resources Committee. The Council is a representative group formed since the last conference to provide for consultation among the agencies concerned with the orderly development of the Pacific Northwest and to stimulate public awareness of basic regional problems.

"Certainly more than 150,000 persons have come to the Pacific Northwest to stay since 1930," declared George F. Yantis, chairman of the Regional Planning Commission. "The majority of these people undoubtedly, are intelligent, industrious and anxious to establish permanent homes. We must press forward with the development of our natural resources and thereby provide more economic opoprtunities so that newcomers may be absorbed without displacement, or other disadvantages to people already here."

The conference sessions also will provide a chance for an open discussion of problems, possible policies and plans for solutions of requests presented the Regional Commission by the National Resources Committee which has asked the arrangement for "a study of the land and migration problems in the Pacific Northwest States" and for provision of a channel, or clearing house for the more effective co-ordination of federal and state activities relating to the problems of migration and land settlement, reclamation, water conservation, employment and public works in this region.

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Sino-Japanese Issues Focused In Two States of North China

Inside China
Third of 12 Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING—As I was standing in one of the spacious courtyards of the incomparable Temple of Heaven the profound calm of the scene was suddenly interrupted by a dull boom. Japanese cannon somewhere within earshot of Peking were firing on elusive Chinese guerrillas. My own journey to Peking, by through express from Fusan, in Korea, was without incident. But two or three days before my arrival regular rail communication between Peking and Tientsin had been brought to a standstill for 24 hours when a band of guerrillas had removed the rails and wrecked a freight train.

Here were two tangible indications, during a short visit, of the curious division of North China into two States. One of these States, which is Japanese-controlled and under the nominal authority of the so-called Provisional Government of China, includes the main towns and a narrow strip of land along the raliway lines, with a few strategic points in the hinterland. The Japanese-sponsored regime is also established in East Hopei, the former demilitarized zone between Peking and the Manchukuo frontier. And the Mongolian lands in Chahar and Suiyuan are fairly well pacified.

But the greater part of the area and population of North China today is outside the sphere of effective Japanese control. Most of the counties off the railway lines are under the more or less well-organized domination of guerrilla forces, some of which are predominantly Communist, others nationalist in political orientation, but all of which are united in opposition to the Japanese invasion.

Rival Armies and Currencies

These two "States" have their rival armies, flags, currencies, systems of propaganda. The Federal Reserve Bank notes, issued by the new Japanese-sponsored Central Bank at Peking, and now amounting to over 150,000,000 dollars (the free market rate of exchange is about six of these dollars to one American dollar) have made their way in the Japanese-controlled State and are freely accepted in the towns. But anyone who is found with too many of these notes in the guerrilla districts is liable to summary execution. There the old Chinese nationalist currency holds the field.

The Japanese have been marking down the Chinese nationalist currency in terms of the new notes and propose to outlaw it altogether in the near future. But in free market transactions the old currency is still at a small premium over the Federal Reserve notes.

The two States are, of course, in a condition of war. The guerrillas periodically raid the railway lines, cut off small Japanese outposts, tear up rails, wreck trains. The Japanese in reprisal burn villages where the inhabitants are suspected of participating in the raids and make forays into the guerrilla territory. The guerrillas are no match for them in arms and training and quickly vanish. But these Japanese victories are mostly hollow because there are not enough Japanese troops to garrison the whole countryside and no Chinese army, favorable to the Japanese, is in existence. Consequently, as a general rule, the Japanese, after their punitive raids fall back to the larger towns, the guerrillas return and everything goes on much as before.

Walls of Towns Demolished

In the districts where the Japanese have not penetrated the guerrilla leaders demoloish the walls of the towns, so as to prevent the Japanese from entrenching themselves, tear up roads so as to make them impassable for the Japanese motorized units, carry on a vigorous propaganda for resistance to Japan, encourage the peasants to plant mainly food crops and not to grow the cotton which the Japanese hope to obtain in North China.

There is radio communication between the larger guerrilla units and Chungking, the Nationalist Capital. Authority is divided between Lu Chung-lin, a former subordinate of Feng Yu-hsiang, the "Christian General," whom Chiang Kai-shek appointed Governor of Hopei Province and the so-called Hopei-Shansi Border Government, in which the influence of the Communist Eighth Route Army is predominant. This division of authority, incidentally, has led to a certain amount of friction which does not make for the best co-ordination of effort against the Japanese.

Nothing is more difficult to follow accurately than the course of irregular warfare. The Japanese naturally tend to minimize, the Chinese to exaggerate the achievements of the guerrillas. German-trained Gen. Hobun Yamashita, Chief of Staff of the Japanese Army in North China, talked to me for two hours in a chilly room in the former headquarters of Gen. Sung Che-yuan, whom the Japanese drove out of Peking, endeavoring to convince me that the guerrillas were only a minor annoyance.

"They are like flies in summer, which bite us now and then, but which we brush aside," declared the General. "It is really just a problem of enlarged banditry which will vanish as we give the people work and food. You could see for yourself how peaceful Korea and Manchukuo are at present; there was a time when bands were roaming about in those countries. The population of Peking has increased by 450,000 since we occupied the city; a pretty good proof that the Chinese people know where they are better off, under Japanese protection or exposed to the depredations of the guerrillas. Thousands of Chinese refugees have asked for permission to pass back behind our lines."

Better Order Promised

In conclusion General Yamashita earnestly invited me to revisit North China next May, promising that I would find "not perfect order, which never existed in North China for the five thousand years of its existence, but order not worse than that which existed before the fighting broke out." Personally I shall not be in a position to accept General Yamashita's invitation; but it might be interesting to recall it and check it up with the news from North China next spring.

An impartial outside observer cannot brush aside the guerrillas as mere "flies." Apart from such losses in men and material (especially rolling stock) as they are able to inflict they are blocking the Japanese economic program in North China in several ways. They are preventing the flow of Federal Reserve notes into the interior and they have effectively sabotaged the cotton-planting program.

While cotton exports from Tientsin, almost exclusively to Japan, almost trebeled in value during the first seven months of 1938, this was because the Japanese were able to lay their hands on considerable stocks of cottor which had accumulated in towns along the railway line. Japanese sources estimate that this year's cotton crop in North China is down by 25 per cent and the actual reduction may be even greater.

At the same time I did not carry away from North China the impression that the guerrillas are sufficiently energetic and well-organized to drive the Japanese out of the country. One of the great weaknesses of the Chinese in the present war, as attested by practically all foreign observers, is lack of initiative, of offensive striking power. When one considers the tremendous distances over which Japanese lines of communications are strung out, the accomplishments of the guerrillas do not seem especially impressive.

Railway Extensions Opened

The Japanese are steadily opening new stretches of railway to passenger traffic and the marked inflow of Japanese into towns along the railway lines does not suggest any fear of an imminent massacre. There seems to be little of the dash of T. E. Lawrence's Arabs in the North China guerrillas and they are also handicapped by lack of explosives and of knowledge as to how to use them.

While the present stalemate, with the Japanese holding the railways but not very much of the back country, seems likely to continue until they either put in more troops or build up a tolerably reliable Chinese militia and police, there is little prospect, I think, that the guerrillas can harass the Japanese out of the country.

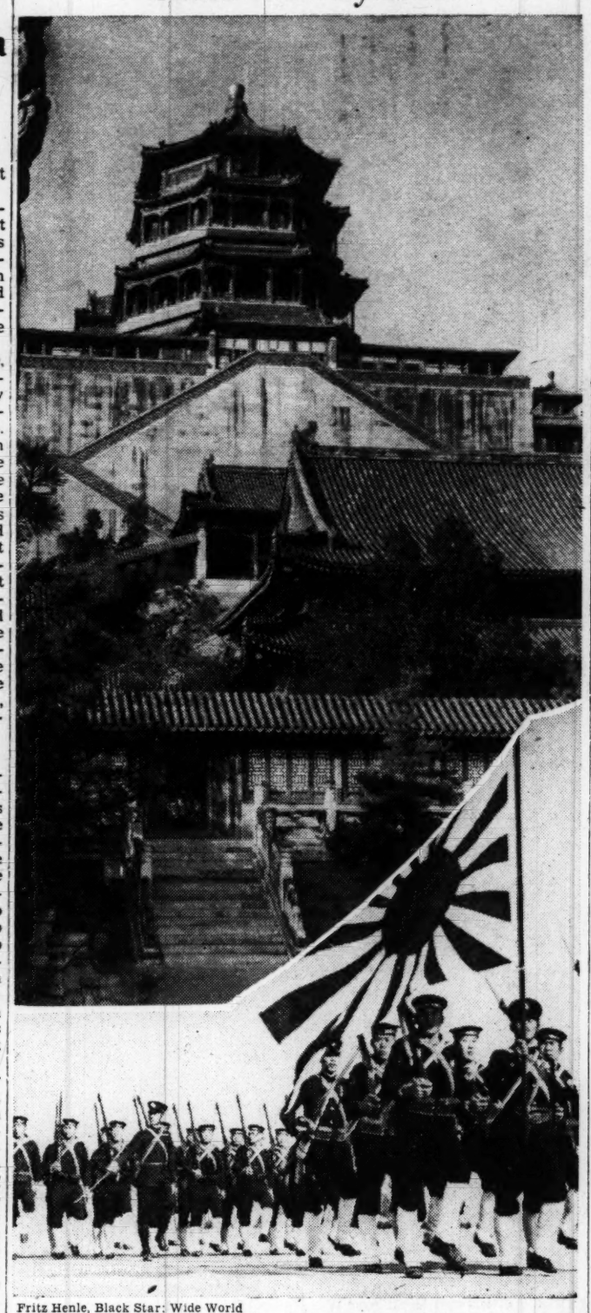
Indeed the chief sufferers from the present irregular warfare are the unfortunate Chinese peasants, who must support the guerrillas on one hand and are exposed to merciless reprisals of the Japanese for acts of destruction and sabotage carried out in their districts. While prophecy in China is always a thankless and dangerous task I am inclined to believe that, barring some unforseen major outside change in the situation, such as a Russo-Japanese war, the omens in North China point to a gradual increase in stability, with the Chinese peasants imperious need to live gradually breaking down the boycott of Japanese money and Japanese-controlled territory which the guerrillas endeavor to enforce.

Proposed Regime Weighed

Meanwhile there is a good deal of dispute among the Japanese military leaders themselves as to the character of the dependent regime which they wish to establish in North China. Japan's pre-war troublemaker in China, Gen. Kenji Diohara, who bears the reputation of having had a hand in almost every plot and intrigue on the Continent during the last decade, has been pressing the idea of bringing out Marshal Wu Pei-fu, once a potent warlord in Central China, as the head of the North China regime. Marshal Wu, however, has been holding out for the right to raise an army and for a degree of administrative autonomy which most Japanese military leaders are opposed to conceding.

So for the moment Wu Pei-fu is in the background although there are rumors that he may accept a military appointment and General Doihara has not abandoned his idea, and the Japanese Generals who possess most influence in North China, Gen. Gen Sugiyama, Commander-in-Chief of the North China Army, and Gen. Seiichi Kita, who has been intimately associated with North China politics for some time, are supporting the present head of the Provisional Government, the veteran "Anfu Clique" politician, Wang Keh-min. A federal regime which would include, along with the North China Government, the Japanese-sponsored regimes in Nanking, Hankow and Canton, seems to be in prospect, although there is still a good deal of behind-the-scenes discussion as to who should head it. Wang Keh-min is perhaps the leading visible candidate, although Wu Pei-fu has his Japanese backers and Wang Ching-wei, in the improbable event that he would carry his defection so far, would be perhaps the most acceptable candidate of all, since he has been far more closely connected with modern Chinese political life.

China: Two Symbols



Fritz Henle, Black Star; Wide World

Yesterday and Today in China

Above: The Summer Palace in Peking, a reminder of China's former glory. Below: Japanese marines on the march, the new influence in China.

British Catholic Bishops Condemn Violence Trend

LONDON (AP)—Roman Catholic prelates of England and Wales at their annual meeting ordered a statement "deploring and condemning the spirit of violence in the world" to be read in all churches. Bishops directed that prayers for peace should be offered at every mass possible.

In an apparent reference to the outlawed Irish Republican Army, the bishops warned members of secret societies, declared to be "among the causes of present unrest," that they "incurred excommunication." The I. R. A. has conducted a campaign of terrorism in Britain and Ireland directed against all ties between the two countries.

Gains Reported In D. A. R. Drive For Better Films

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 19—Their campaign for better motion pictures has borne fruit in the last year, Daughters of the American Revolution were told by Mrs. Leroy Montgomery of Connecticut, National Motion-Picture Chairman of the Society.

Mrs. Montgomery hailed the decrease in double-feature programs in response to public demand. "All theater managers are willing to co-operate with D. A. R. chapters and many are even eager to have criticisms from them, realizing that the building of community good will is one of their greatest assets," she said.

The Motion-Picture Chairman also commended Warner Brothers for its recently-initiated custom of playing the "Star Spangled Banner" at the opening of programs in their theaters throughout the country and suggested the congress send the firm a letter of appreciation.

FBI Commended

In the first of a series of resolutions to come before them, delegates commended the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its chief, J. Edgar Hoover, for its anti-crime education program, urged purchase by the Government of the Stephen Decatur house in Washington; ended its approved school waiting list, and planned a four-part Golden Jubilee program to include presentation of a portrait of their first President General, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, to the President Harrison Museum in Indianapolis, Ind. Construction of an archives room in Memorial Continental Hall, establishment of a national endowment fund, and continuance of the "Penny Pine" reforestation project.

The daughters heard news of the two remaining "real daughters" of Revolutionary soldiers from Mrs. Henry Bourne Joy of Detroit. Mrs. Caroline P. Randall, born in 1849 to a father who had served as a water boy at Copps Hill, resides at Springfield, Vt. Mrs. Annie Knight Gregory, who lives in Williamsport, Pa., has given a short radiocast in the last year and attended State D. A. R. conferences. Her father was a drummer boy in the Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion in 1776.

Rules Still Stand

A third "real daughter," Mrs. Mary Pool Newsome, passed on at her home in Gibson, Ga., in February. She left the residue of her estate to the D. A. R.

Renewal of contracts for use of Constitution Hall with the National Symphony Orchestra, Dorsey Concert Bureau, and National Geographic Society were reported by Mrs. Frank Leon Nason of Massachusetts, Chairman of Buildings and Grounds Committee. The contracts contain the two rules that Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., President General, explained April 18 were responsible for the D. A. R.'s refusal of the hall to Marian Anderson on Easter Sunday. One of them, forbidding the use of the hall by Negroes, apparently would preclude Miss Anderson's use of the hall next year, as has been requested by her sponsors.

It was in her annual report to the Congress that Mrs. Robert broke her public silence on the incident that evoked Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's resignation from the Society, roused protests from many liberal groups, and finally resulted in Miss Anderson's open-air appearance on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial on Easter Sunday.

Neither the names of Miss Anderson nor Mrs. Roosevelt were mentioned by Mrs. Robert.

Plans for Jubilee

Mrs. Robert stressed the representative character of the Board of Management that made the Marian Anderson decision, pointing out that the majority of its members are elected by state D. A. R. organizations and only elected members have a vote.

Most of Mrs. Robert's report was devoted to the Board's activities in connection with the case, though she also called attention to her own travels of 33,000 miles in 40 states during the last year, and plans for the D. A. R.'s Golden Jubilee two years hence.

Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, Organizing Secretary General, reported a net gain of 18 new chapters and Miss Page Schwarzwaelder, Treasurer-General, a net increase of 545 members in the last year.

Constitution Hall was turned into a reception hall as Mrs. Robert, her cabinet, and the state regents received members of the Society at a brilliant fete, following a concert by the United States Army Band.

He's His Father, But Son Pickets

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Here's a father and son story, union-made.

While Ed Werner sat in his office counting orders for moving some 400 families to new homes in the next two weeks, outside Ed Werner, Jr., picketed his father and boss.

The elder Werner is one of 13 trucking employers hit by a strike of the American Federation of Labor's teamsters' union. Ed, Jr., has worked for his father three years, belongs to the union, and it seemed there wasn't anything else for him to do but join picket lines.

"It's a heart-breaker for me," commented the senior Werner. "All our men are loyal. Ed didn't want to do it, but he was compelled to by the Union. I sent him home, but he was told he had to picket. So I called him back. After all, he has to work with the men."

Washington Sideglances

French news service scooped White House reporters on President's world peace move—Newspaper mechanics delight Mr. Roosevelt—In the wake of the gridiron dinner—Re-enactment of Washington's trip.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Paris Scoop: President Roosevelt was disappointed when only about 20 newspapermen turned up at his surprise press conference on Saturday morning. He asked where the rest were. Somebody replied that only "first-string journalists" were present. Actually, it was the workaday White House and State Department reporters who were on hand, or those who happened to turn up at the White House at the last minute. The only announcement of the conference was made in Paris. Wires of the French official agency, Havas, conveyed to Washington at about 10:05 a. m. that at 10:30 the President would have a special press conference. Not until they walked excitedly from the anterooms into the President's office did Washington reporters have the same information.

White House Lope: Mr. Roosevelt delights in the mechanics of the press. While he is well acquainted with a number of Washington "specials," his closest newspaper cronies are the Press Association men who are assigned 24 hours a day to his immediate entourage. He knows their necessities, he likes their straight news coverage instead of the occasional "interpretations" and "pontifications" of the specials. And so he sped them on their way with gusto after his special Saturday conference with its historic announcement. When he finished his statements, he laughed with delight and said: "Run, now, run!" The reporters sprinted, loped, or ambled according to their dignities, their physiques, or their pressures.

Ill Winds: At the last two Gridiron dinners, the two most-discussed young candidates for the Republican presidential nomination have been the opposition speakers, one in December, and the other last Saturday night. Perhaps it isn't fair to say whether Senator Robert A. Taft or County Attorney Thomas E. Dewey spoke first. But the critical Gridiron audience was not wholeheartedly pleased on either occasion. Which gives point to a song in the skit on the Republicans, a swing version of Hamlet, with two stars: Hamlet Bob Taft and Hamlet Tom Dewey. The song was: "A Good Man is Hard to Find!"

Joy Rider: One of the sleekly groomed limousines purring at the doors of Washington hotels to bear delegates to and from the D. A. R. Congress bears a Michigan license plate with these letters and numeral: J O Y-1. Mrs. Henry Bourne Joy of Detroit is a D. A. R. Honorary Vice-President General, elected for life.

The Poor Horses: It is bad enough, of course, for a man to have to travel by stagecoach from Mount Vernon to New York these days, as Denys Wortman is doing in reproducing George Washington's journey to his inauguration. But think of the horses! Clump, clump, clump they go over the montonous asphalt and concrete. No little dips and rises, no pleasant twists and turns, no grass to snatch from between the wheel-tracks, no fords through which to wade, no little wild things with whom to exchange greetings. But the World's Fair people, who think of everything, have thought of the horses. Four equines at a time draw the coach. They are part of a panel of 32 horses, two "teams" of 16 apiece. They are shod with rubber shoes to cushion their clumping. Four horses will draw the coach for about 10 miles. Then they will be tenderly placed in a motor van and carried back to green pastures.

Laggard: Representative Sol Bloom, authority on Washington ever since he managed the Bicentennial in 1932, is about to wash his hands of the whole Mt. Vernon to New York junket. His historical advice has not been followed. The first night, he says, Mr. Wortman should have spent in Bladensburg, Md., because there wasn't any Washington in 1789. The next day, he should have been in Baltimore. Instead he was still in Washington dining with the Sons of the American Revolution and showing the D. A. R.'s what the father of their country looked like.

Of All Things . . . !

Where Are the Keys?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—More people are losing or forgetting their car keys than ever before, according to the Automobile Club of Philadelphia, A. A. A.

F. Kenneth Schultze, in charge of emergency road service, recently revealed that the Club had more calls last year than ever before for stalls in snow and mud, for clogged gas lines and faulty carburetors.

"But one of the most surprising developments," he said, "is the increasing number of calls to unlock cars. Such calls doubled in number last year."

Cautious Buyers

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP) — Will Wynne, proprietor of a Raleigh radio shop, held a sale.

Along with radios, he placed 10 one-dollar bills in his shop window.

Attached to the bills was a sign reading: "original price, $1; sale price, 25 cents."

Only three persons took advantage of the opportunity to buy a dollar for 25 cents. he said.

Plowing Up Gold

WEISER, Idaho (AP)—Thar's gold in them thar furrows.

During spring plowing this year on the old Davis ranch, four $20 gold pieces were uncovered and four others have been found over a period of 25 years.

"It's our theory," said J. E. Sinden, "that someone lost a sack of gold coins many years ago."

A Long, Long Name

YORK, England—The British like to name their autos, airplanes, and locomotives. Particularly locomotives. And now the most ancient public school in England, St. Peter's School, York, which has its roots in the year A. D. 627, has given its name to a locomotive engine made by the oldest railway company in the world, the London and North Eastern.

Some 800 people recently assembled at York station to watch the head boy of St. Peter's, J. T. Brockbank, name the new locomotive, "St. Peter's School, York, A. D. 627."

Paging Mr. Carlson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—There are tall men's clubs, and clubs for short men. There are Hill-Billy clubs and Forty-niner clubs, but a new organization is about to open its doors in Tacoma.

It is the "Carlson National Association of America," organized by A. B. Carlson, a Portland publisher, and Tacoma's particular club will be called "Tacoma Chapter, No. 7.

The call to the public to come and to organize was limited to all Carlsons and all Scandinavians. The purpose of organizing is to assist all Scandinavians to become good American citizens, according to the founder. Active members are those bearing the name of Carlson, regardless of how it is spelled—Carlson, Carlsen, Karlson or Karlsen—of Swedish, Norwegian or Danish origin.

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Welsh Tongue to Be Legal? Parliament Faces Petition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales— Widespread effort is being made both in Wales and in parts of England to secure signatures to a petition to the British Parliament to repeal acts which prohibit the use of the Welsh language in courts and to secure its official recognition in administrative proceedings in Wales.

Mr. Dafydd Jenkins, Secretary of the National Welsh Language Petition, addressing a meeting at Aberystwyth recently, said he expected 1,000,000 signatures would be secured by the end of June, when it is hoped to present the petition.

Welsh Language Banned

There was passed during the reign of Henry VIII, a Monarch of Welsh descent, the first of the acts whose repeal is now sought. This act directs that justices, coroners, and ministers of the law shall keep all courts in the English language, and that all oaths, affidavits, inquests, and verdicts shall be given in English, and that no Welshman shall enjoy any office in any of the King's Dominions unless he uses the English language.

The appeal for repeal is based upon two grounds. The first is that there are hundreds of thousands of loyal British subjects living in Wales whose native tongue is Welsh, and whose knowledge of English is imperfect. Yet their civic obligations require them to take part in the administration of justice as jurors or witnesses.

Many of these people are conscious of a great cultural heritage, and they feel humiliated by the fact that they are treated as foreigners in the courts of their own country.

Legal Angle Presented

The second reason is the legal one. Possibility of fair administration is debarred, it is asserted, if witnesses and other participants in court business cannot take a full and active part in it.

The difficulty could be overcome if an efficient interpreter were available in the courts, but only recently, in a town as thoroughly Welsh as Carnarvon, have steps been taken to provide an interpreter.

While in many courts the strict letter of the law is ignored and evidence is accepted in Welsh, there is no assurance that a Welshman involved in legal proceedings will understand all that goes on.

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Chinese Stamps Mark Founding of Congress

SHANGHAI (AP) — The Central Chinese Government has issued special postage stamps to commemorate the founding of the United States Congress.

The stamps bear likenesses of George Washington and Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of the Chinese Republic, and Chinese and United States flags. They are in denominations of 5, 25, 50 and 100 Chinese cents.

After 500 Years: Democracy Comes To Indian State

BOMBAY (AP)—The Nawab of Palanpur, diminutive native territory in Western India and the oldest Moslem State in the country, has announced sweeping constitutional reforms.

The Nawab, whose family has ruled Palanpur for 500 years, proposed to transform the State from a virtual dictatorship into a more democratic regime by establishing a popularly elected assembly.

He also proposed to restrict his private purse to place the bulk of the State's revenue at the disposal of the people.

Semiofficial sources said they believed the Nawab's announcement was timed to coincide with the visit to India of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former Reichsbank President of Germany, who has been accused by part of the Indian press of attempting to foment anti-British agitation among India's Moslems.

Royalty Sprint To Catch a Train

BRUSH, Colo. (AP)—Abandoning royal dignity, Crown Prince Frederik and Princess Ingrid of Denmark and Iceland sprinted like ordinary commuters April 18 to board their special train after it started up without them aboard.

The royal couple, who had boarded the train after visiting the Danish Sanitarium near here, descended to the station platform again to shake hands with some of the cheering crowd.

With a warning whistle the Burlington Railroad's new General Pershing streamliner started pulling out for its run to Omaha.

While the crowd spontaneously roared a command to the train crew to stop, the Prince and Princess broke into a run.

Laughing and a bit breathless, the Danish royal couple climbed up the car steps after the train had halted about 50 feet down the track.

Sunsets Are His Pets

Frank W. Cuprien
Dean of Laguna Beach Art Colony at his easel where he makes a record in oils of western sunsets

Western Artist Traps Color

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAGUNA BEACH, Calif. — Western sunsets are known the world over for the splendor of their color and composition, and tney have been painted a thousand times by as many artists, with almost as many techniques, but it has been left for Frank W. Cuprien, dean of the Laguna Beach Art Colony, to devise a fascinating method of pressing the sunsets into systematic service as basic material for his widely known paintings.

The sketch, as a means of recording so transitory a subject as a sunset, has always fallen short of satisfying Mr. Cuprien, who relies on opalescent color fully as much as composition for the atmospheric accuracy of his canvases. And it is obviously impossible to ask that a sunset, essentially a series of fleeting moments of beauty, should hold still and pose while the complexity of its color is set down in oils.

"I know," Mr. Cuprien points out, "that when I have experienced—you will note that I do not use the word 'seen'—a beautiful sunset, I will never experience it again. It has passed and Nature does not duplicate herself."

Accordingly, a few months ago, he set for himself the objective of recording sunsets. The first step was the placing of an outdoor easel in a sheltered niche formed by an angle of his studio and the low stone wall that surrounds it, edging a bluff overlooking the ocean. The spot is ideal, for Catalina Island rises in the far distance like a sleeping exclamation point accentuating the expanse of sea.

The second step was the assembling of equipment—colors and brushes—where they would be instantly available to his hand. And the third step, the crucial one, was the painting of the heart of a sunset while its splendor was at its height.

To the task Mr. Cuprien brought many years of experience. He has a lifetime of marine painting behind him, evidenced by a notable list of awards and representation in great collections. Twenty-five years ago, he delights in recalling, he came to Laguna Beach to spend a day—and has remained in the community since.

Pine or Cotton? South May Decide

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Advocating the transformation of parts of cotton land into pine forests, F. A. Silcox, chief of the United States Forest Service, expressed the opinion that with good management and fire protection, the growth of slash pine in the southeast could almost replace cotton as a cash crop and go far toward restoring southern prosperity.

Mr. Silcox was in Atlanta April 1, after speaking at the Southern Pine Manufacturers' Association in New Orleans. Commenting on the collapse of cotton as a source of income for the south, Mr. Silcox stated that in his opinion southern forests could support 1,800,000 persons.

"The average pulp mill employs as many persons as are needed to cultivate and harvest 100,000 acres of cotton," Mr. Silcox said.

Such a plan could not be worked out, however, Mr. Silcox warned, unless drastic steps were taken to prevent the large losses annually from forest fires in this section. The south is the natural place to grow the soft pulpable woods, from which by-products are constantly being put to more and more uses, he affirmed, drawing attention to the increased number of kraft paper mills on the southern coast, manufacturing brown paper from slash pine. New markets are opening up frequently for the increased use of slash pine, he asserted.

Increase in U. S. Hogs

The number of hogs in the United States increased by nearly 5,000,000 head in 1938.

British Royal Couple's Visit To Give Glimpse of America

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—The official program for the visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain to the United States, just announced by the State Department, discloses that Their Majesties will have a swift cross-section glimpse of American life in their four-day visit.

The official program follows:

"Wednesday, June 7: Their Majesties will enter the United States from Canada at Niagara Falls, New York State, late in the evening, where they will be received by an official reception committee, and will proceed by train direct to Washington.

"Thursday, June 8: Their Majesties will arrive about 11 a. m., at Union Station, Washington, where they will be met by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. The King and Queen and the President and Mrs. Roosevelt with their respective suites will motor in a procession to the White House where the heads of mission of the Diplomatic Corps will subsequently be received. After lunching privately at the White House, their Their Majesties will attend a garden party at the British Embassy in the afternoon. In the evening, a state dinner followed by a reception will be given at the White House.

"Friday, June 9: In the morning, Their Majesties accompanied by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt will proceed to Mount Vernon by water on board the U. S. S. Potomac; lunching en route. After luncheon, the King will lay a wreath on the tomb of George Washington. On leaving Mount Vernon the party will proceed by motor to Arlington cemetery where the King will lay a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Their Majesties and the President and Mrs. Roosevelt will thereafter return to the White House. In the evening, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt will be the guests of Their Majesties at dinner at the British Embassy. After dinner, Their Majesties will leave for New York by train.

"Saturday, June 10: Their Majesties will pay an official visit to New York City and thereafter will visit the World's Fair. In the afternoon they will proceed by motor to Hyde Park where they will spend the night. The detailed arrangements for this day's program have not yet been determined.

"Sunday, June 11: Their Majesties will spend the day quietly at Hyde Park, proceeding by train to Canada in the evening."

Canada Is Getting Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Parliament will increase its industry, through added sittings, in an attempt to clean up legislative business so that King George may prorogue the session with the traditional ceremony of his high office.

Even though prorogation is impossible his Majesty will perform the less colorful but no less significant ceremony of giving royal assent to certain bills which have passed the two Houses.

In the exercise of this traditional duty the King will fulfill the role heretofore taken by successive Governors-General of Canada. Lord Tweedsmuir's status remains unchanged in that he is still the person of the King in the Dominion, but surrenders all ceremonial duties to the monarch himself.

In the main Lord Tweedsmuir will continue to discharge his duties as Governor-General, relinquishing his rights to the King himself on the various ceremonial occasions which have been planned.

If the House of Commons is likely to be ready to prorogue in time for the King to act, the priceless crowns of the royal couple will be brought that the ceremony may be conducted with all the pomp that attends the opening of Parliament at Westminster.

In Great Britain the King opens Parliament, never takes part in the prorogation.

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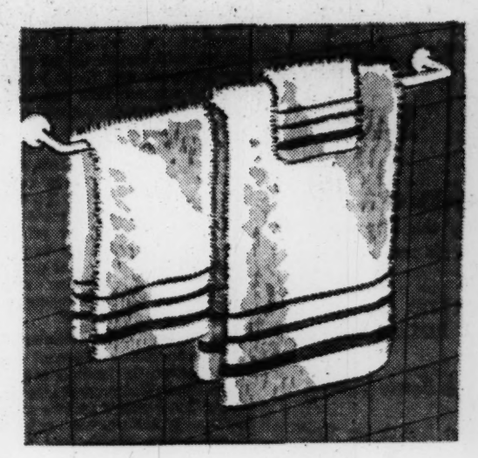

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Italy Building Record Navy As German Fleet Maneuvers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—While some uneasiness is being caused the western democracies and also Portugal by the coming arrival of Germany's fleet of 25 warcraft for maneuvers around Gibraltar, Italy is pushing ahead with the largest naval armament program in its history. Lack of funds is reported to be holding back some of the Nation's major war industries, but the actual building program for the navy is going full speed ahead

Naval construction now in progress will augment the Nation's present sea power by 12 new scout cruisers, four 35,000-ton battleships, many destroyers and torpedo boats, and at least 30 submarines.

The 12 new scout cruisers, it is claimed here, will be the fastest vessels of their type ever built. Displacing more than 3,000 tons and armed with a new 5.3-inch quick-firing gun, they will be capable of a speed of 44 knots, equivalent to about 50 miles per hour. The number of submarines being constructed is secret, but the ultimate strength of the submarine fleet is unofficially put at 150 modern units.

The cost of the 260,000 tons of new Italian armaments is being paid for largely by a 10 per cent capital levy against stock companies and real estate and a new 7.5 per cent capital tax against private industry and business. The tax on business and industry will add approximately 1,200,000,000 lire ($63,120,000) to the 36,000,000,000 lire of extraordinary revenue that the State has collected since 1935 and subsequently spent on armaments.

By a recent decree, Signor Mussolini, as Minister of Marine, is empowered to order the building of ships before they have been authorized, "in conditions of special urgency." Britain's and America's rearming is believed to be one reason for the present exceptionally rapid rate of naval building in Italian shipyards.

Six-inch guns are to be placed on the larger ships of the 60 new merchant vessels that are to be built within the next eight years.

Cornwall: Defense Source

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Cornwall is to undergo a careful survey of its mineral resources for defense purposes.

This county is claimed to be the most highly mineralized area for its size in the world, and the survey is intended to ascertain how much copper, tin, and lead would be available in a national emergency.

The information thus assembled will provide important data should the Government, as a wartime emergency measure, eventually decide to organize the working of the Cornish mines for armament purposes.

In the past 25 years more than 20 mining companies have closed down, and in the Redruth-Camborne area, where shafts are as numerous as chimneys in a town, more than 2,000 miners are unemployed. Many unsuccessful attempts have been made to secure a Government subsidy for Cornish tin, as the competition from the Malay States and other countries has been overwhelming.

Defense Loan in Poland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—An internal loan for strengthening air defense was recently floated here.

The loan was launched at a meeting of representatives of Polish religious, political, industrial, economic, and cultural life held at the castle under the patronage of Ignacy Moscicki, President of the Republic. Some $20,000,000 was subscribed on the day of the meeting before the official opening of the subscription list.

Eugene Kwiatkowski, Vice-Premier, said that in Poland's immediate neighborhood a "tragic happening" showed that neither national wealth, nor important alliances, nor technical arming nor even submission to foreign demands can save a nation from losing its independence.

"We will not exchange true independence, political and economic," Mr. Kwiatkowski added, "for any treaties, for any mirage of a great economic co-operation built on a basis of political dependence."

Wage-Hour Office Opened To Serve Florida Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — The Federal Wages and Hours Administration has established its Florida office here with Roy L. Janes field inspector.

Complaints from this City and throughout the State of violations of the Labor Standards Act are under investigation Mr. Janes reported. A second Florida office will be in Tampa, he said. A temporary staff is located in Atlanta, Ga.

Sound of Films 'Clarified' by Color

Spectrum put to work at Netherlands factory in photographing voices and music for movies.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—A system of sound recording for talking pictures, based on an optical idea, has been invented and developed by Oscar van Leer, Netherlands research worker, after five years of experimenting. The system uses color to "clarify" sound.

Certain British film companies have contracted for hire of apparatus, having tested it and become convinced of its value.

As is the case with other systems of recording, the van Leer sound track is part of the negative, and the sound is photographed on the film. Existing systems photograph the variations of sound by means of a light sluice; and in order to get the different shades for the very small black or gray or white lines that together form the sound tracy on the film, they vary the volume of light. Mr. van Leer's system, instead of varying the volume of light, varies its color, between red and blue.

Under the color method the quality of the sound is said to be greatly improved and to be the nearest approach yet made to natural sound.

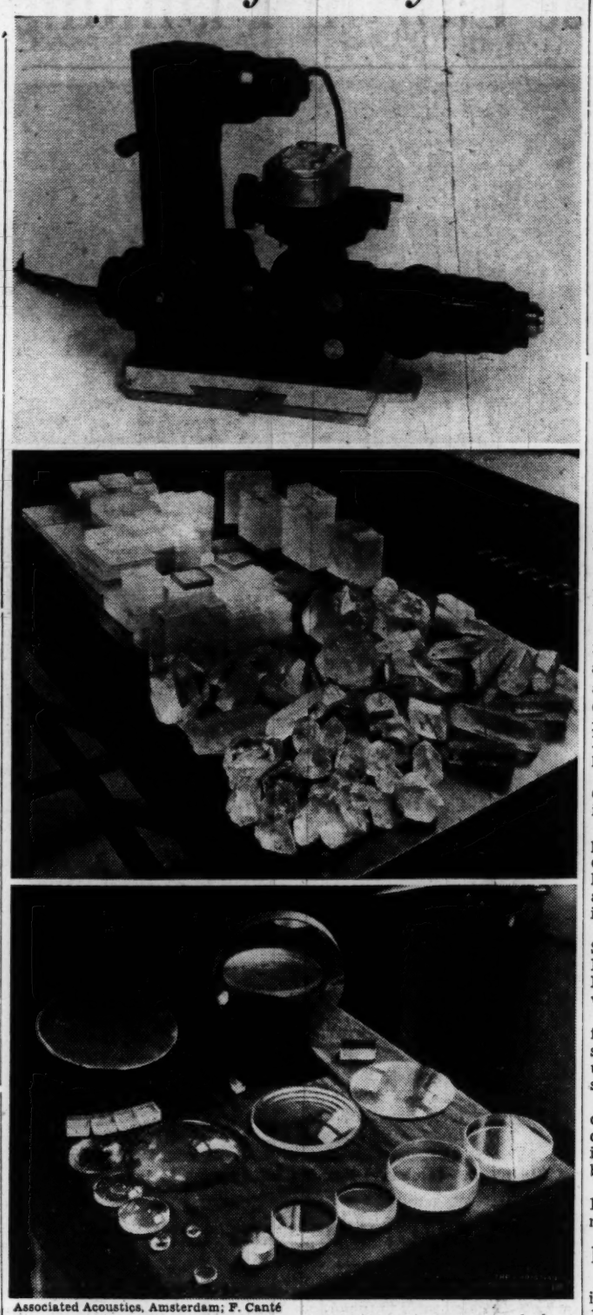
By present systems, vibrations can be recorded on what is known as the Hertz scale up to 7,000 or 8,000 units, and 40 decibels. At 7,000 to 8,000 "Hertz," the sound is satisfactory, but the voice cannot be recognized. Nor can a Stradivarius violin be distinguished from any other.

By Mr. van Leer's system, however, very slight differences of tone between instruments of the same kind can be recorded. Sound vibrations are transformed by the microphone into electric vibrations, and so are conducted to the oscillograph, a machine which "writes" what it receives. The oscillograph makes a beam of light move up and down in accordance with the sound. Colors behind a fixed slit are also modulated in accordance with the sound. The beam of light, touching the film, photographs on it variations between black and white. Where a red beam of light touches the film, a white line is made; and where a violet beam, a deep black line. The shades of black and white caused between the red and blue extremes of the spectrum determine the volume of sound.

An advantage claimed for this method is that the sound is recorded in a natural ratio. A whisper pronounced 50 feet away from the microphone remains a whisper and is nevertheless clearly audible, a yell at three feet distance from the microphone remains a yell and nevertheless is not distressing to the ear.

The modulating apparatus contains no fewer than 30 lenses and three prims, as compared with the 15 lenses of the standard design of apparatus used today. The time of exposure of the sound track is only 1-23,000th part of a second.

Because only 10 per cent of the light in the apparatus is used, the rest being lost, Mr. van Leer needs extraordinarily delicate lenses. When his instruments reached their final stage for practical use, difficulty arose where to get the necessary lenses. Mr. van Leer set up an optical factory at Delft, to meet his requirements.



Associated Acoustics, Amsterdam; F. Canté

Recording Mechanism and Optical Adjuncts
Upper: Van Leer's "Modulator." Middle: Unmanufactured glass. Lower: Finished lenses

Jewish Women Aid Neutrality Change

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The New York Branch of the National Council of Jewish Women, 15,000 strong, is enlisted in the campaign for amendment of the Neutrality Act to ban the shipment of war supplies to aggressor nations. The Council's stand to fight for this revision now pending in Congress, as a peace step was the unanimous concluding action of its State conference here April 18.

"Not only as wives and mothers, but as patriotic citizens we must take the initiative in seeing that peace is maintained," Mrs. Maxwell Ehrlich, retiring State President and national Vice-Chairman of the International Relations and Peace Committee, told the delegates. "We women are the greatest losers in war. It is our sons and husbands who will be killed. We cannot afford to sit back and do nothing to prevent war."

Moscow Finds Hope of Peace In New Anglo-French Moves

MOSCOW, April 19 (AP)—Indications of a more benevolent attitude in Moscow toward British-French foreign policy were seen today in the editorial of a high-placed journal which also warmly praised President Roosevelt's nonaggression appeal to Germany and Italy.

Le Journal de Moscou, a French language publication which frequently speaks the attitude of the Soviet Foreign Office, even conceded that recent British-French moves—guarantees against any aggression by the Rome-Berlin axis—were steps in the right direction.

The editorial aroused particular interest among foreign observers because it contained the first kind words published in Moscow about Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Premier Edouard Daladier since long before last September's crisis over Czecho-Slovakia.

What Le Journal de Moscou said, after praising President Roosevelt's appeal, was this:

'The recent speech of the British Prime Minister (with guarantees to Greece and Rumania) and the declaration of the French Government also constitute a step forward for clarification of a problem which agitates all peaceful people.

"The policy of several states is evolving in a direction corresponding to the interests of peace.

"The U. S. S. R., powerful and peaceful, always has worked for consolidation of peace. She always has pronounced herself for a clear and precise position on the most important international problems."

The publication said that all States of East and Southeastern Europe, as well as of the Near East, were "directly threatened with armed attack.

"With characteristic clarity and frankness, Franklin Roosevelt has summed up the international situation and has drawn the conclusions which it demands.

"One could hardly expect Fascist Italy and Germany to give clear affirmative answers—the policy of the Fascist States being based on aggression."

The Journal said Rome and Berlin had replied through press comment and "by their acts."

Hungary Recalls 14 Points

ROME (AP)—Stefani, official Italian News Agency, published April 19 an interview with the Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Stefan Csaky, in which the visitor was quoted as calling President Roosevelt's nonaggression appeal "an unwelcome surprise."

"I believe there do not exist two Hungarians in the world who have been able to forget the story of the Fourteen Points of the late President Wilson," the Foreign Minister said.

Count Csaky was in Rome with the Hungarian Premier, Count Paul Teleki, for talks with Premier Mussolini and the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano.

"All Hungarians whether they live in Hungary or are still outside the Hungarian borders remember every moment of their lives the unfortunate Fourteen Points," Count Csaky observed.

"They do not forget that the Treaty of Trianon (which ended the World War for Hungary and fixed its diminished boundaries) was the result of the Fourteen Points because there is no one that does not see that the effects of the precarious peace established on that base still continue to poison day by day the lives of individuals and relations among peoples.

"Wilson's interference is too recent and its results too tragic for us all not to feel a sense of resentment for what has happened, damaging effective peace as a result of the Trianon Treaty.

"And this explains how I, for example, feel myself incapable of judging without clear prejudice the new American interference in the affairs of Central Europe."

Hungary was one of the 31 Nations to which Mr. Roosevelt asked Premier Mussolini and Reichsführer Hitler to pledge nonaggression.

New Hoover Library

A new tower-like structure will be built at Stanford University to house the Hoover War Library.

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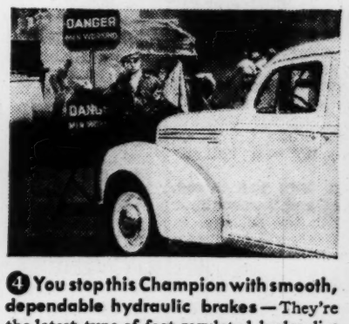

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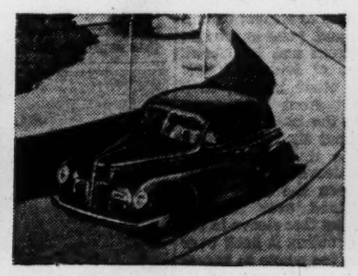

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Order the First Law in Planning Maid's Duties

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Maid's Day In and Day Out

How One Housewife 'Keeps House by Memo' With Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

On the polished green tile at the side of the kitchen sink in Louise's pretty home was a small index notebook open at the page headed "Regular Duties—Wednesday."

Jean picked up this notebook and began to read aloud from it: "Defrost refrigerator, clean bathroom—"

"What is this?" She stopped reading the list to inquire. "Can't you remember what you need to do long enough to do it?"

"I keep house by memo!" Louise explained.

"If keeping house by memo insures you an efficient maid like Christine, do tell me how you do it," said Jean. "Christine acts as if she'd like to stay with you forever. I've had the worst time with maids lately."

Louise knew the reason Jean's maids didn't stay long with her. Many times when she had picked Jean up to go to lunch or shopping, she had heard Jean hastily instruct her girl to do a number of things she had forgotten up to the minute of leaving home and which the girl could never finish in the length of time Jean was allowing her for their accomplishment. Also, Louise had heard Jean complain that never in a day did the maid complete the work allotted for that period of time. This lack of management, Louise knew, caused both Jean and her maid to end the day with a dissatisfied feeling.

Permanent Notebook

"When I hire a maid," Louise replied to Jean's questions, "I give her a notebook which contains separate pages on which I have listed by days the regular duties for the week. On the permanent page for Monday, I check the regular duties I have decided the maid should cover every Monday, I leave a space on each page which I head 'Special Duties.' In these spaces I can write anything special that comes up to be done that particular day, such as washing a quilt, storing of clothes in closets or the basement for a season. I continue this until I have outlined the work for each day of the week. Some of the household instructions thus appear on the sheets for each day of the week, such as 'Make beds, wash dishes, prepare breakfast, lunch, and dinner.' But many duties appear only bi-weekly or weekly. In the beginning I make clear to the new maid that she is to follow the schedule for Monday faithfully so by the end of the day she will have completed the entire list for Monday."

Jean had listened carefully. "And does your Christine really do on Monday exactly what you have written under Monday for her to do? Doesn't she say she forgot or she couldn't get through or something for an excuse?"

"I haven't had that happen yet," Louise laughed. "With a planned schedule, a maid knows when she looks at her list the night before just what she needs to do from the time she arises the next morning until she has finished the day. She can't forget."

Time for Cooking, Too

"Does Christine have time to help with the cooking too?" For on the back of the sheet for Monday, Jean read, "Menu—Breakfast for Tuesday: Prune juice, soft boiled eggs, crackers, coffee."

"Indeed, she does," Louis replied. "Each night I write the menus for the next day, the groceries she or I will order and any special information she may need for the next day's meals on the back of the work sheet. With the exception of seasoning, broiling of meats, and some baking, Christine has time to get most of the meals. She prepares breakfast entirely. If she is washing or ironing, I prepare the lunch and part of the dinner. When I do come into the kitchen to get a particular meal, everything has been prepared for me. The menu has guided her to prepare the vegetables for quick mixing or creaming, ingredients are measured for hot breads and the bowl, spoons, etc., laid out. When I need to be gone until dinner time, I write the kind of menu Christine can cook alone and she proudly puts it on the table when we arrive home."

"You run your home the way Jim runs his office!"

"Yes, I do, and Jean, it really pays in time and dollars and wear—and in peace of mind," Louise said earnestly.

"How do you know how much a maid can do in a day?" Jean asked.

Carefully Worked Out

"I had to experiment with that," Louise explained. "For a week or more after I hire a girl I work with her, I watch to see if she can accomplish what I have checked for her to do within a given time. If it is necessary to change the day for some piece of work I do it then, and ever afterward we both know we have studied the time that jobs take."

Jean has since adopted the memo method, and has seven daily work sheets for her Nola. She finds she has more time free from household duties, and that Nola has more time in which to work. The memo system makes them both more efficient in the performance of their respective parts in home management. R. H.

Seven Busy Little Sisters—Miniature Fashion Mannequins

Rubber Maidens With Fashion Careers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

After a century and a half of disuse, dolls are appearing again to show off the dresses, coats, and suits that should be included in Milady's wardrobe. In many store windows and departmental displays throughout both Boston and New York, miniature mannequins, ranging from 15 to 36 inches tall are making their appearance.

This use of dolls may be traced back to the days of Marie Antoinette, when Paris designs were sent abroad to London, to Rome, to Berlin, and to St. Petersburg on beautiful dolls and the ladies of the Courts in those capitals sent in their orders from the dolls which appealed most to them.

Here, pictured with a living model, are seven important little ladies who recently arrived in Boston. To be sure, they're not very big, but they are very fashionwise! And they're so good to look at and so full of personality that they have been invited to spend the entire spring in Boston.

They are Slattery's Seven Little Sisters and they may be seen promenading through Slattery's windows from time to time during the coming months gowned in the very latest modes. The measurements of some of them are exactly one-third of those of a modern Hollywood Venus like Carole Lombard or Joan Blondell. The perfect dimension for a Little Sister's hips is ten inches.

A famous New York artist sculpts these diminutive maidens out of hard rubber while it is still in a malleable state like wet clay, rouges their lips, curls their silk thread hair, and casts that sophisticated look over their eyes.

You see them here exquisitely dressed by the Fashion School of New England in perfect miniature counterparts of the new fashion sensation worn by the living model. The shirtwaist in crepe or chiffon, organdy or batiste, in all the lovely colors of the rainbow, and a pleated skirt in daytime or evening length is a gay '90 mode that is currently being revived as a high fashion note.

Through the Editor's Window

Lingering a Moment in Grocery's Parade

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The grocery stores of the United States are celebrating from April 6 to May 6 under the title "Parade of Progress." We are reminded in various ways that the food industry is America's largest, that modern methods of packaging and distributing have made available to us at all seasons of the year an amazing variety of useful and delicious products. And we are reminded, too, of the tremendous change between the shining efficient grocery stores of today, and the quaint, dark, and perhaps stuffy stores of a generation ago. Today I pass along the open shelves of a super-market, like some Moussorgsky viewing "Pictures at an Exhibition," with the difference that in the end I emerge bearing immense bags full of supplies for the week; for the modern grocery store is a never-ending delight, each section of it colorful, interesting, and full of ideas. Yet although I would not step backward, I still cherish as my favorite of all emporiums the grocery store of my childhood, locally known merely as "Mr. Scott's."

Grocery and general stores came and went in the small college town served by Mr. Scott's, but that neat white edifice, with its modest false front, on the corner of two dusty maple-shaded roads stood firm through the years. It was a veritable symbol of reliability. It had everything—that is, if you weren't fancy in your tastes. The cracker barrel, the bins of prunes and of dark brown sugar, the jug of molasses and the entrancing rows of glass containers containing rock candy and "jaw breakers," made each last-minute shopping trip an adventure.

* * *

You didn't even have to have an idea, for that, too, was supplied. "Something for supper? How about this nice can of corn, and some slices off this piece of dried beef? Or a bag of eggs from the Hunters' farm, fresh half an hour ago."

Absent-minded professors were looked after with motherly solicitude, and neighbors were kept in mind. "Did you get that thread Mrs. Ross said she wanted, Dr. Ross? I met her on the Path this morning." Or, "Do you happen to be going directly home, Miss Maynard? I thought maybe you'd be willing to leave this length of checked gingham at Mrs. Freeland's. It just came in."

The front section of Mr. Scott's sold the groceries, with a candy counter nearest the door to tempt the youngsters who played jacks on the wooden steps outside. Further back beyond the barrels and the bins of staples, the groceries gave way to simple yard goods—checked ginghams that made their debuts in every farmhouse, black or white "cambric" lining, shiny and crackly, and gray flannel for farm shirts.

* * *

But one seldom got that far back. For in the center was a stove, and around it one could always find the same three old men, increased at intervals by two or three others who varied with the time of day. It was a clean friendly place, this store, an encouraging place. Mr. and Mrs. Scott were always on hand; unless Mrs. Scott had to remain home for an hour or two to bake bread or tend to something in her white cottage down the street, after which you might meet her on the Path, dressed as usual in a capacious starched frock and beaming her motherly smile.

Mr. Scott's Store was our village newspaper. Whatever happened to anybody was always known there, and if one lingered a bit one could always find someone to talk to about it. There were plenty of lulls between customers, too, which permitted conversation with the two friendly owners. In fact, group discussion was the rule, Town and Gown mingling to mutual benefit. Purchase of even a tin of sardines was never done with indecent haste, and might produce news that Ted Wells had won a Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford, or that Mamie Peters had twins.

But changes will come, and we seem to get used to them. A few years later I was for a few hours again within sound of the chapel chimes, and realized suddenly that the corner where Mr. Scott's had stood was part of the college Park! The Scotts had retired. The college had bought the place, razed the building, and added it to its lovely greensward. With the passing of this historic landmark the grocery business had withdrawn from the proximity of the college gates, and was carried on, if not by a supermarket, at least by more specialized emporiums, doing business with a speedier and less personal touch.

* * *

So we now go to smart, efficient shops that keep up with our modern laboratory kitchens and more enlightened housekeeping methods. And I, for one, congratulate the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., for their "Parade of Progress" and their "nationally known grocery products."

Just the same I shall always love Mr. Scott's most; and because of it, in every town and city where I have lived since, I have sought out for at least a portion of my food purchases some small, homelike grocery store, distinctly on the conservative side, served by friendly elderly folk who have been "in the business" all their years, who naturally linger for a bit of talk, and who, although they do not know it, take me back to the hospitable, shady doorway of a certain white frame building labeled "Scott's Store."

A Wednesday Column

'Who's Who Among Women Lawyers'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The publication of "Who's Who Among Women Lawyers," edited by Fiona Hale Cook (publisher, Fiona Hale Cook, 60 State Street, Boston, $3), marks a long step in advance for the woman movement, in the opinion of Judge Florence E. Allen, who has written the foreword. It might have been difficult as lately as ten years ago to compile a book of this nature, since extensive participation in legal affairs by women is a comparatively modern phenomenon. Looking back a century, we find that women were allowed neither to study nor to practice law, but for almost two decades now women have been winning their places in the field and have made excellent records as counselors, advocates, members of important governmental boards and judges. The pioneers won the right for their sex to enter the legal profession, and, as Judge Allen, says, "that was more than half the battle."

The book represents a needed addition to the shelf of specialized "Who's Whos" and will be welcomed by lawyers and reference libraries especially. This initial survey has taken its listings from the entire United States, including Hawaii, where the women's bar is ably represented by Judge Carrick H. Buck.

There are approximately 1,000 biographies in the book, alphabetically indexed and with supplemental geographical index at the end. The geographical distribution shows Washington, D. C., to have a longer list reported than New York City. Boston has 55 listed, including several judges and the Chairman of the Industrial Accident Board of the Commonwealth. Although women have been appointed to municipal judgeships in Massachusetts, California would seem to lead in recognition of women's judicial qualifications, having women appointed not only to municipal judgeships, but to the Superior Court bench. Women also seem to be well represented in the Federal jurisdiction, notably so by Judge Florence E. Allen, who from the Supreme Court of Ohio was appointed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and by the Hon. Mabel Walker Willebrandt of the staff of the United States Attorney General.

Storing Nut Meats

To keep nut meats during warm weather, place them in glass jars, cover tightly and put in the refrigerator.

Do You Like to Iron?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Arlington, Mass.

Dear Editor:

In appreciation of the many hints I have received from your page, may I contribute a bit?

Ironing has been turned from the least liked duty to the most enjoyed, and this is why. I use this time for my mental house cleaning. This is the time when I analyze myself and my motives and plan for (and begin) improvement. I can't tell you of the many solutions to questions which have been revealed to me during these quiet hours of ironing.

Now for a few of the hints I have picked up and applied these years.

Sprinkling the Clothes

With regard to sprinkling the laundry preparatory to ironing, I have found that hot water, or at least very warm water, penetrates the clothes much more satisfactorily than cold water; and then I fold them loosely, because every wrinkle you fold in is a wrinkle to be ironed out. Then all the pieces are wrapped in a piece of rubber sheeting and allowed to stand a few hours to steam.

When I collect my equipment I include the kitchen stool on which I don't exactly sit, but rather half sit, while I iron. Of course a "whole sit" or a "half sit" is optional.

Always iron with the thread, the selvage first, and then continue on, ironing with the selvage. In doing up linen, this will produce a flat crease; in curtains, evenness. Napkins and hankies are ironed around the edges first.

Doing Men's Shirts

Men's shirts, if done systematically, can be very satisfactorily finished. This is my procedure: wrong side of cuff, right side; under sleeve, top of sleeve; second sleeve; neck band, yoke and back; collar, right front and left front. In the process of folding, I first button every other button, then turn the shirt front side down lengthwise on the board, turn up the bottom about six inches; then fold shirt into thirds, one-third and fold that sleeve back over the same third, then the other third should be folded over the remainder, treating that sleeve in the same way by folding it back over the shirt. Fold the whole in halves and put over a rod to dry.

I hope these hints will prove as helpful to others as they have been to me. (Mrs.) D. W. J.

Laundering Blankets

Hang up laundered woolen blankets while they're dripping, and fasten them with many clothes pins, placed close together. This will help them to dry straight. When they are nearly dry, brush the nap up with a stiff brush. Fluffy blankets give more warmth than those with a flat nap.

Paul D'Ome

Short Instead of Up

If you will submit your tresses to a veritable spring shearing, you can have all the style advantages of an up hair-do minus the disadvantages of straggling locks that have escaped their appointed altitudes. These front and back views of the same coiffure show you one such possibility. The hair has been tapered and shaped to the head, but left long enough to style graciously. Note the softly feathered ends, showing a lovely hairline softened with youthful curls, and conforming to the shape of the head. A coiffure designed by Charles of the Ritz. With absolutely nothing that can straggle unbecomingly at the nape; yet you have both the up line in front and the higher line at the back which are essential with this season's hats.

Kitchen Kinks

Separating Eggs

If when separating the whites from the yolks of eggs, I drop some yolk into the white, I dip a clean cloth into warm water, wring it out, and touch the yolk that has dropped with a point of the cloth. It will cling to it at once.

Mrs. C. L. E., Minnesota

* * *

To Soften Butter

To soften butter for spreading, I pour onto it a few drops of boiling water, and cream together. The butter spreads easily, and has a nicer flavor than if softened in the oven or on a hot plate.

Mrs. M. B. C., England

* * *

Retain Their Color

Peas will retain their natural bright green color if dropped into boiling water a few at a time. The idea is not to let the water stop boiling.

Mrs. I. C. K., New York

* * *

Removing Odor From Cooking

Whenever there is any unpleasant odor left in the kitchen, I sprinkle a little cinnamon on the stove. A little in a pie tin will do for a gas stove.

Miss L. G., New York

* * *

A Handy Tool

I use a rubber scraper for removing batter from bowls, or pressing fruits or vegetables through a sieve.

Mrs. B. N. W., Massachusetts

Wooden Ware Charming and Practical

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The labor-saving quality of wood for table use, its natural beauty of color and grain design, combined with the fact that it will neither chip, crack, nor break, is responsible for the remarkable increase in this new-old ware.

Wood is now being used for practically every article required for the table, since the surface can be treated with a finish that prevents the wood from marking with heat, water, or grease. An oak carving board, with drainage round the edge and slightly hollowed surface on which the joint rests, is provided with two sharp wooden spikes to hold the meat in place, and is treated with the new finish, enabling it to be washed as easily and effectually as china.

Another attraction is the way in which knives, forks, and spoons are attached to various articles, preventing them from slipping about and getting greasy or sticky. This is done by means of small slotted projections on the surface of the wood in which the handles rest, or by shaped grooves let into the thickness of the wood and made to fit the knife exactly.

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Poor Relations

LEE SAID: "What's that again, George?"

And George repeated: "I only drove as far as Chesham, so—"

"Went alone?" drawled Lee.

"No. Stan Willis and Joe Mahoney went along, So—"

"But," Lee murmured, "you didn't say so. Said you only went."

George considered, looked aslant at Lee, began again. "Stan, and Joe, and I only drove as far—"

And Lee murmured: "Didn't walk, then?" And as George glared, Lee said too sweetly: "You say you only drove as far as Chesham. What then? Break down?"

George ruminated, said distinctly: "I drove only as far as Chesham," and was silent. And when Lee, grinning, prodded him on, he said: "Nope. Some folks are too critical."

"I wanted," said Lee, "to get this straight. That's all. You start a yarn about going alone to Chesham; then it turns out that Stan and Joe were along. And you brag about driving—"

* * *

His voice trailed off. It was warm, here in his barn door, gratefully warm as only April can be. The valley toward Jaalam Town was a haze of coral and fresh green. Robins sang in the maples, and in this golden lozenge of sunlight two spike-tailed kittens rolled and tumbled. George and Lee watched; I watched them. Good men, both—Lee, this New England farmer, with his wind-reddened cheeks and puckered blue eyes, George with his clever mechanic's hands, his mouth framed in lines of humor and decision. He drew his foot swiftly across the floor; the kittens parted, leaped to absurdly defensive attitudes, fled to the shadows. And Lee asked me lazily: "What's an obsession?"

Something, I said, that besieges one, that dominates for a time. A thought that we haven't had before steals up overnight, troubles us for a time, then passes. Now and then certain thoughts obsess all of us; we talk of nothing but technocracy, the Supreme Court, Munich. We play for a while upon one note, then turn from it as boys turn from marbles to tops and kites.

Lee nodded, said: "That word 'only' happens to be my obsession, lately. 'She only knew one of them.' 'George only went as far as Chesham.' Last night over the radio someone said: 'I care nothing for the past; I only see the future.' He sounded," Lee admitted, "like the sort who'd claim to be the only foresighted one, but he didn't mean that. You see? Folks don't use the word rightly. But what's wrong with it?"

I said: "A misplaced modifier. Adverbs are bothersome things. They get out of whack easily."

"That's it. And so folks don't say what they mean to say. You have to fumble to find out what was meant. Not so good. What do we write and talk for, anyway?"

* * *

I'd wondered about that, myself; but George, trailing a long yellow straw across the barn floor for the kittens' delight, grumbled: "To tell something so even Lee will understand it."

George has his moments, and you saw Lee turning this in his thought, considering and accepting it.

"To tell something—and to tell it clearly. Two jobs there, really. Which comes first?"

George didn't know. I didn't. We talk, we write—which is but an imperfect substitute for speech—because we have something to tell. We know something that others do not. We see a new relation between things, a new association comes to us. George said: "I s'pose we get a new sense of the relative value of things, and try to hand it along." And that seemed about it. Talking, writing, have as their end product a readjustment, a giving out and a taking in of a new sense of relationship. You couldn't, Lee concluded, tell anyone a thing that was absolutely new; you had to link it with what was already in his thought.

"And if you don't make that link," he murmured, "if you only—" George cocked his eye, and Lee laughed, said: "That word again. It's this, boys. If we see folks together, we assume a certain relationship between them. Same with words. Put them together, and we assume they're related in meaning. That's why easy writing is hard reading. Everything's dumped in regardless. Folks add, and qualify—and, instead of getting what they have to say, the other fellow spends his time trying to find out what was meant. You promised to tell him something, to make something clear to him. And you haven't done it."

* * *

George objected: "You're talking mechanics. You'd make how a thing is done more important that what is done."

Lee rumpled his thatch of sun-bleached hair. Hardly. And yet—something in that. What you wanted was results. All right. Take a belt conveyor, for instance. That had a function, an object. But get your gears in wrong end to, and it didn't work. Or it worked backward. True, your conveyor was all there, but the relation between the parts wasn't clear. And you didn't deliver.

George said: "You can't blueprint thought—in this country," and dangled the straw while the kittens leaped.

I broke in: "How do you spell 'separate,' George?" He missed it. "That's blueprinting. So are punctuation and sentences and paragraphing. They're all ways to clearness. Mechanics? Nothing more. It isn't enough that your belt conveyor works. It's got to work smoothly, so that half the stuff doesn't fall off."

George saw that. He murmured: "Smoothness. Streamlining. I see." His mouth twitched. "What you want's the slick article, all prettied up with red paint."

Lee nodded, caught himself, grinned. "That's what I get, often enough. It helps to sell stuff." He meditated, knees caught between hands. Robins swooped over the barnyard, and from the valley came the scent of turned earth and fresh green. And almost idly Lee asked: "What do you fellows think of Europe?"

We didn't know, clearly. And, as we thought of the headlines, of the shouting voices that came to us by short wave, we were even less clear. But could anyone be sure what was coming—could one even be sure what was happening?

Lee said: "No. And that's queer. Never was a time when news came more swiftly, more fully. And never was a time when there was so much doubt, so much deep uncertainty. I can remember when the world seemed simple, seemed clear, seemed so easily understandable. Every road was sign-posted and you knew where you were going. Now it's no longer that. The old order is broken. And everyone's groping for certainty, for understanding—and not finding it. Why?"

George said softly: "Everything's simple, just so you don't think about it. Millions of folks are sure. But they're taking some other fellow's say-so."

Lee nodded. "I know that. And that's easy. That's why folks follow dictators. They make things clear—if you don't think about them. They tell you the only strength of a nation lies in armament. Guns are strength. Strength is right. Right is success. Success brings happiness. Therefore, guns bring happines. Q. E. D. You believe it. I'm tempted myself, sometimes."

"Democracy," George said warmly, "is all right. Don't you forget that. May be a bother to understand the relation between things, but—" He broke off, stared at Lee. "Brother, you've got something there! Isn't that it? Nothing's broken, nothing's wrong except our sense of the relation between things."

* * *

And Lee said: "Poor relations. That's it. Relativity gone haywire. A lost simplicity, a bewildering complexity. We don't understand because there's so much hasty thinking, so much easy writing. Everything's dumped in, regardless. The conveyor doesn't work."

He meditated in this warm April sun George dropped the straw. And the gray kittens, suddenly weary, curled together and slept. In the coral-tipped maple a robin carolled of rain.

"If only men," murmured Lee, "would be clear!"

George corrected: "If men would only be clear."

Lee grinned, winked at me. George was getting it.

DANIEL CHASE

Flower in the Sun

BALBOA IS AN ISLAND: charming California homes, a crystal blue bay sheltering white yachts, a strip of mainland, a murmuring ocean. Balboa is sand and sun and sky and water; a thundering tide and little sanderlings; a fog, a sea gull's cry, a band of rose and lavender on the horizon at evening.

Balboa is a spring vacation—a swarm of boys and girls in shorts or trunks, a swimming place, a sunning place, a laughing, singing, merry place; Balboa is a brilliant flower in the sun.

Balboa is a yacht race, a house party, a moonlit beach, an orchestra, a dance. Balboa is a morning of sparkling blue and gold.

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Forsythia

Morning has come upon us
and it is April,
sumptuous with sun.
I stand at my open window
to see the forsythia rocketing
on a battlefield of green.

The long burgeoned forsythia,
packed tight with a glorious powder,
has fused in the morning sun, and
in a surprise bombardment
(the throats of her flowers primed with
yellow laughter)
she sends up her rockets
in a sudden spray.

ESTHER MATTSON STANSFIELD

Photograph by Courtesy of the Springfield (Massachusetts) Museum of Fine Arts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"NEW HAVEN": *A Painting by Charles Sheeler*

THERE IS TODAY in the United States a group of painters whose pictures treat the American scene. They have discovered that there is unlimited interesting material in their native environment, and they have initiated a new trend in art with their determined and dispassionate recording of streets and houses and industrial buildings of America.

Charles Sheeler is a prominent member of this group. Born in Philadelphia in 1883, he now lives in Ridgefield, Connecticut. This picture is a typical work by Mr. Sheeler, revealing his painstaking and utterly objective recording of an interior. We observe here how unrelentingly he shapes the boards and banister and panels; how literally he records the design of the floor. It is a style in painting utterly antithetical to the blurred and illusory depictions of Impressionists. Mr. Sheeler is an artist for whom the indecisive is weak and ineffectual. For him smooth surfaces and clearly-indicated geometric shapes are fascinating. All this and much more has come in the aftermath of abstract painting.

The Universal God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW PUZZLED MANY people are when, in a time of war, combatants on both sides claim God's blessing on their cause! He cannot bless two opposing causes, they ponder, and often are at a loss to know what to think or how to pray.

But this bewilderment arises only where there is a misconception concerning God. A correct understanding of God's nature, and of the magnitude of His righteousness, throws into bold relief the righteous and unrighteous motives, purposes, practices, and aims back of every human enterprise, be it national, industrial, civic, or domestic.

In tracing Bible history we see that the early concept of God as a national deity or mighty king contributed largely to the insularity of the people. In any age, an intense devotion which presumes to circumscribe Deity to its own cause or country, errs along the same lines, and wars to establish its national or political deity on the earth. Despite this adverse influence, however, the human concept of God has, happily, developed through the centuries. As human thought increasingly sought divine light, it caught glimpses of it, until this light appeared in beauteous effulgence in Jesus of Nazareth, who, being possessed of a better understanding of God than any of his predecessors, broke down the barriers of race and creed and preached the universality of God's love.

Later, Paul, too, taught of that limitless Love which "hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth" (Acts 17:26).

Within the last century Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has done more than any other since the time of Jesus towards eliminating the barriers of race, color, creed, and caste, by her understanding of God as set forth in her writings, chief of which is "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." On page 587 of this book she defines God as "the great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence."

Such an inspired résumé of the nature and character of Deity opens up to the student of Christian Science an ever-widening vista of God and His universal plan of perfection. Accepting this definition of the perfect God, he learns that the same Love, Mind, is everywhere present; that the divine laws of Life are universally applicable; that Principle is operating on behalf of all of God's ideas without prejudice or preference. It enriches his human affairs with a broader and more kindly judgment. He grows from the parochial, illiberal, and prejudiced view to the universal and impartial, and attains the capacity for looking at world problems and crises from the standpoint of the allness of divine Mind.

Impartial Love judges justly and mercifully It alone can redress wrongs, heal breaches, and allay fear of loss or invasion. Love alone can despoil material force of its weapons. Mind alone imparts intelligence and the ideas of mediation, tolerance, co-operation, good will, and wisdom which the varied nationalities need. Principle alone is inflexible, and humanly outlined ambitions must bow before the divine government. Truth is destined to find a loyal echo in each heart, and thus prevent men from being led astray by impassioned oratory, false patriotism, or intense nationalism.

The following incident illustrates how the recognition of the universality of God, good, unifies men. During the World War some soldiers of opposing forces occupied trenches only a short distance from each other. It was Christmas Eve, a time when many human hearts are softened, and thoughts made tender by the recollection of the meek and mighty Christ Jesus; a time, too, when thoughts may dwell on the peace of hearth and home, of happiness, and of children's joy. Suddenly, from out of the darkness of no man's land a voice called, "We will not shoot if you do not shoot." The soldier bore a request from his comrades in the enemy trenches that during Christmas Eve and Christmas Day hostilities should cease. And so, despite the decrees of nations at war, for those few hours these men obeyed God's law of brotherhood and fulfilled the angels' song (Luke 2:14), "On earth peace, good will toward men."

When all men everywhere learn to trust God with their problems, and recognize the might of scientific right thinking, they will no longer resort to material methods for the settling of disputes or the righting of wrongs. God will be seen to be the one power, ever present to bless. The two greatest commands, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind," and, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself" (Matthew 22:37, 39), will become their rule of life. Thus will they demonstrate the glorious results enumerated on page 340 of Science and Health, "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Dr. Johnson Gives Good Advice

ON WEDNESDAY, July 6 (1763), he was engaged to sup with me at my lodgings in Downing-street, Westminster. But on the preceeding night, my landlord having behaved very rudely to me and some company who were with me, I had resolved not to remain another night in his house. I was exceedingly uneasy at the awkward appearance I supposed I should make to Johnson and the other gentleman whom I had invited, not being able to receive them at home, and being obliged to order supper at the Mitre. I went to Johnson in the morning, and talked of it as a serious distress. He laughed, and said, "Consider, Sir, how insignificant this will appear a twelvemonth hence."—Were this consideration to be applied to most of the little vexatious incidents of life, by which our quiet is too often disturbed, it would prevent many painful sensations. I have tried it frequently with good effect.—From "The Life of Samuel Johnson," by JAMES BOSWELL.

Universální Bůh

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

Do jakých rozpaků jsou mnozí lidé uvedeni, když v době války dožadují se bojovníci obou stran Božího požehnání pro svoji věc! Uvažují, že Bůh nemůže žehnati dvěma odporujícím si příčinám a jsou často na rozpacích, co mají mysliti a jak se mají modliti.

Avšak tento zmatek vznikne pouze tam, kde vládne mylný pojem o Bohu. Správné porozumění Boží přirozenosti a velikosti Jeho spravedlivosti dá přímo vyniknouti spravedlivým a nespravedlivým popudům, záměrům, výkonům a cílům, které se skrývají za každým lidským podnikáním, nechť jest národní, průmyslové, občanské nebo domácí.

Sledujeme-li biblické dějiny, vidíme, že prvotní pojetí Boha jako národního božstva nebo mocného krále značně přispělo k omezení lidu. Vroucí zbožnost, která se v kterémkoli věku osměluje omeziti Božství na své vlastní záležitosti nebo zem, chybuje v témž směru a bojuje, aby ustavila své národní nebo politické božstvo na zemi. Avšak přes tento neblahý vliv se na štěstí lidské pojetí Boha během staletí vyvíjelo. Když lidská myšlenka stále více hledala božské světlo, zachytila jeho záblesky, až se toto světlo objevilo krásnou září v Ježíši z Nazaréta, který, maje lepší porozumění Bohu než kterýkoliv z jeho předchůdců, přemohl překážky rasy a vyznání a hlásal universálnost Boží lásky.

Později též Pavel učil o této neohraničené Lásce, která učinila "z jedné krve všecko lidské pokolení, aby přebývalo na tváři vší země" (Skutkové Apoštolů 17:26).

V posledním století učinila Mary Baker Eddy, objevitelka a zakladatelka Křesťanské Vědy, více než kdokoliv jiný od dob Ježíšových pro odstranění hranic ras, barvy pleti, vyznání a kast svým porozuměním Bohu, jak je projeveno v jejích spisech, z nichž nejdůležitější je "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu). Na stránce 587. této knihy definuje Boha takto: "Velký JSEM; vše-vědoucí, vše-vidoucí, vše-konající, vše-moudrý, vše-milující a věčný; Princip; Mysl; Duše; Duch; Život; Pravda; Láska; všechna podstata; inteligence."

Takový inspirovaný souhrn přirozenosti a povahy Božství otvírá žáku Křesťanské Vědy vždy se rozšiřující rozhled na Boha a Jeho universální plán dokonalosti. Přijme-li tuto definici dokonalého Boha, pozná, že táž Láska, Mysl, jest všude přítomná; že božské zákony života jsou všeobecně používatelné; že Princip jedná za všechny Boží ideje bez předsudku nebo záliby. To obohacuje jeho hmotné záležitosti širším a vlídnějším posuzováním. Vyrůstá z místních, úzkoprsých a předsudků plných názorů k názorům universálním a nestranným, a získává schopnost nazírati na světové problémy a krise ze stanoviska veškerosti božské Mysli.

Nestranná Láska soudí spravedlivě a milosrdně. Jen ona může napraviti křivdy, uzdraviti přestoupení, uklidniti strach ze ztráty nebo bezprávného zasahování. Jen Láska může zbaviti hmotnou sílu jejích zbraní. Jen Mysl udílí inteligenci a ideje uvažování, snášelivosti, spolupráce, dobré vůle a moudrosti, které různé národnosti potřebují. Jen Princip jest neochvějný, a lidský nastíněné ctižádosti se musí skloniti před božskou vládou. Pravda jest určena, aby nalezla oddanou ozvěnu v každém srdci a tím zabránila, aby lidé byli zaváděni na zcestí dojímavou výmluvností, falešným patriotismem nebo vystupňovaným nacionalismem.

Následující událost ukazuje, jak poznání universálnosti Boha, dobra, sjednocuje lidi. Za světové války někteří vojáci obou protivných mocí měli obsazeny zákopy velmi blízko od sebe. Byl štědrý večer, doba, kdy lidská srdce jihnou a myšlenky jsou laskavější při vzpomínce na něžného a mocného Krista Ježíše; doba, kdy mnohá myšlenka utkví na míru krbu a domova, na štěstí a na dětských radostech. Náhle zazněl hlas z temnot prostoru mezi zákopy: "Nebudeme střílet, nebudete-li vy!" Voják přinášel výzvu od svých druhů v nepřátelských zákopech, aby o štědrém večeru a o Božím Hodu ustalo nepřátelství. A tak bez zřetele na zákony válčících národů uposlechli lidé na těchto několik hodin Božího zákona o bratrství lidí a vyplnili andělský zpěv (Lukáš 2:14): "Na zemi pokoj, lidem dobrá vůle".

Až se všude všichni lidé naučí svěřovati Bohu své problémy a uznávati moc vědecky správného myšlení, nebudou se více obracetí ke hmotným způsobům vyrovnávání sporů nebo napravování křivd. Bůh bude poznán jako jediná moc, vždy hotová žehnati. Dvě největší přikázání: "Milovati budeš Pána Boha svého z celého srdce svého, a ze vší duše své a ze vší mysli své", a "Milovati budeš bližního svého jako sebe samého" (Matouš 22:37, 39) stanou se jejich pravidlem života. A tak prokáží lidé skvělé výsledky uvedené na str. 340. Science and Health: "Jeden nekonečný Bůh, dobro, sjednocuje lid a národy; ustavuje bratrství lidí; končí války; naplňuje slovo Písma, 'Miluj bližního svého jako sebe samého'; ničí pohanskou a křesťanskou modloslužbu,—vše, co je nesprávného v společenských, občanských, trestních, politických a náboženských zákonnicích; zrovnoprávňuje pohlaví; ruší kletbu spočívající na člověku, a neponechává ničeho, co by mohlo hřešiti, trpěti, býti trestáno nebo zničeno."

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, píšte na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

I Saw a Tiger in the Open

AFTER A WHILE we entered a bamboo grove, and between the stems for a brief space a view could be gained across the huge ravine. On either hand the bare yellow rocks rose almost sheer to the skyline. Farther on they diverged, permitting a glimpse toward the steaming and shimmering grey distance. The jungle looked like a thick green coverlet lying in the corner of a vast room with golden walls. Above it, the morning sky had the limpidity of glass.

The upper half of the westernmost precipice was tinted red by the light of dawn, whilst on the opposite cliff the green moonlight still flickered. Spellbound by the sight, I stood meditatively watching it. Not only was I filled with the hope that now, perchance, the worst of our journey was over, but I fancied I could detect a cool and refreshing breeze as my gaze lingered entranced on the radiant passage of the sunlight down the wall of the ravine.

About halfway up this wall, just at the level to which the sunlight had descended, a ledge ran along the cliffside, a ledge which might have been taken for the margin of an ancient lake. It produced almost the impression of an artificial roadway, and may, indeed, have been passable for the greater part of its extent, for it ran across vaulted cave-mouths and gave lodgment to isolated dwarf-palms and aloes. In front of the largest of these caverns was a small plateau of rock, no larger than the space which a full-grown lime tree can shade at noon.

At the edge of the plateau, something was lying in the sunshine. I can recall that, before I had become fully conscious of the object upon which my eyes were resting, before I had troubled to consider what this tawny, motionless something might be, a subconscious sense of awe had already been dominant in my mind. Then, of a sudden, as if the name had been called to me in a loud voice, and before I had really made out the creature's lineaments, I grew aware of what I was looking at—the tiger.

This was the only time that I saw a tiger in the open. Leaning against the stem of a tree, I closed my eyes, reopened them, and looked up like one who can hardly trust his sight. Never shall I forget those yellow walls of rock, the morning sunlight streaming into the cave, and in front, as if thrown on a marble pediment and canopied by the cliff, the tranquil sphinx-like figure of the tiger. . . . His gaze was fixed on the distance. Incomparable was the majesty of this glowing monument of nature.—WALDEMAR BONSELS, in "An Indian Journey." (New York: Boni.)

From a Very Old Family

GRANDFATHER GINKGO IS very particular that the letters F. F. T. shall always be used after his name. Many have wondered as to the meaning of these initials. Do they signify some learned degree, or are they some national decoration? No, they merely indicate membership in a most exclusive arboreal order of pioneers. The descendants of revolutionary parents or the sons and daughters of old Virginia are no prouder of their D. A. R.'s and their F. F. V.'s than old man Ginkgo of his F. F. T.—First Family of Trees. . . .

The requirements for admission to F. F. T. are very stringent. One's family must be old inhabitants, going back at least to the tertiary period and before the first ice advance of the glacial period. No guesses, hearsay or gossip go with the membership committee. Concrete evidence, attested by fossils, must be presented.

Of all the select company of the living F. F. T.'s, Grandfather Ginkgo proudly boasts the most ancient family tree of any of the members. The ice age was only yesterday in his history; the records indisputably place him back in Jurassic or perhaps later Permian times, and that is quite a while ago! The geologists' estimates vary from 25 to 350 millions of years. . . .

Grandfather Ginkgo was for a long time thought to be a charter member of the family of cone-bearing trees, notwithstanding his simple nutlike fruit held little resemblance to the usual "cone," and his fleshy three-lobed leaves were not much like the typical "needle." We now believe that the old man is the sole survivor of a family or class that was quite numerous in the Carboniferous and Permian ages and which stood intermediate between the conifers and the cycads and derived with them from a common ancestor. Ginkgo has the distinction that in him is embraced species, genus, family and class. He has no near living relatives. He is the sole surviving member of his once numerous line.—From "Sagas of the Evergreens," by FRANK H. LAMB. (New York: Norton.)

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Village Aids World Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — One of London's suburbs—Ilford—is giving the lead to the rest of England in a new attempt to further international good will and understanding. It has sent an invitation to a party of 20 or 30 Germans to spend a week's free holiday in homes of Ilford residents this summer. This is to be the forerunner of similar invitations to people of other nationalities, if the German visit is a success, the Ilford International Hospitality Committee declares.

News of this experiment in international friendship has been received with widespread interest, according to the Committee. Inquries as to details of the visit have been received from different parts of Britain, and it is thought that other towns may follow suit. Germany, too, has shown appreciation of the scheme. The people of Ilford, says the Frankfurter Zeitung, deserve a "grateful handshake" for their efforts to promote international understanding.

Referring to the Committee's intention to invite peoples of other nations, if all goes well with the German visit, this same paper declares that many obstacles to international agreement originate from prejudice and lack of understanding.

"The citizens of Ilford," the Frankfurter Zeitung continues, "will certainly not believe that they alone have the power to break down those walls of mistrust and dissension: but the thought which inspires them to their undertaking is a piece of that intelligence which we would like to see spread over all lands and peoples."

The German guests are to be selected in co-operation with the German authorities. They will all come from the same town and will stay in the homes of Ilford people. All their traveling expenses are to be paid by their hosts, and visits to London and the countryside are being arranged.

Sidor Resigns Post In Slovak Cabinet

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia (AP)—Karl Sidor, Interior Minister in the new Slovak Government and Premier in the interim which followed the breakup of Czecho-Slovakia, has resigned his Cabinet post.

Dr. Vojtech Tuka, leader in the fight for Slovak independence, was named to the Interior post succeeding him.

Political circles reported Mr. Sidor had been offered a post in the Slovak diplomatic service.

Dog's Attendant In Movies Turns To Writing Book

Author! Author!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Yes, Frank Vreeland admitted, he has written a book. But had I read that recent one by another author, and did I realize that "economics too often is the confused expression of what one man thinks he thinks about the mistakes made by other men long ago?"

Three more questions and I had learned that Mr. Vreeland's book concerns motion pictures. But Mr. Vreeland was more interested in telling me how he happened to move to Hollywood. Had I heard? No? Well, it was to chaperon a dog. For some time the West Coast office of Paramount had talked about transferring Mr. Vreeland from its New York to its California headquarters. But nothing came of the idea until an executive wanted to transport a dog out to Hollywood and needed a really trustworthy person in charge of the proceedings.

Later the executive decided not to move the dog. But they let Mr. Vreeland go along anyway. Of course now Mr. Vreeland and Paramount have parted company. But that is another story.

It was plain that Mr. Vreeland was not in a serious mood. Fortunately his wife was at hand, so I discovered that the book is "Foremost Films of 1938," that it will be published by Pitman.

In it Mr. Vreeland has chosen the films he thinks are the best of the year and he has included nearly 500 synopses of pictures released in the United States during that period.

Mr. Vreeland credits the fact that he "is a pushover for charm" for his own personal preferences, "Snow White" and "The Citadel," but he adds that he is pleased that burlesque is going out and simple, everyday romance coming in, the kind of thing that led one producer to say, "No one could be more surprised with its success than we are," and that Mr. Vreeland says "keeps bread and butter in the mouths of Hollywood magnates who would rather be eating cake."

Guatemala Calls

Perhaps it was wrong of me to charge Addison Burbank with having written a book to end all books on Guatemala. After all, it was his own house and his own party, and guests certainly should be polite to their hosts. But Mr. Burbank understood what I meant and laughed.

Although he has put a great deal of information and color in "Guatemala Profile" (Coward McCann), which he both wrote and illustrated, Mr. Burbank believes that there is plenty more material in Guatemala for himself or anyone else. In fact he is marking time in New York City now with his new book just out and his pictures on show at Ferargil's, and what he really wants to do is to go back and stay in Guatemala for more painting, and perhaps more writing.

This time he landed there with a 24-hour permit and remained more than a year. Next time there is to be no such foolishness. Mr. Burbank has found his métier, he is sure of it, and he wants to go back and live with the peasants. Incidentally Mrs. Burbank is just as pleased with the program.

Fun in Decoration

Dorothy Draper talked the other day about her book, "Decorating Is Fun," which Doubleday Doran will publish in May. Mrs. Draper believes that anyone can decorate his own house, provided he has courage and independence and listens to no advice, especially that of friends.

Over the luncheon table she listed a few common mistakes to be avoided. Take a saw, said she, to the legs of tables, for all tables in a room should be of the same height. Let your slipcovers on chairs extend to the floor, otherwise the chairs will give the impression that they actually are walking around the room. Be sure that your lamps are huge and that their shades are "whales," and changed as often for smartness as you would change the style of your hat.

Mrs. Draper is all against formal color charts. The way to do it, she says, is to buy a pair of scissors, a handful of envelopes, and a laundry bag. With the scissors snip beautiful colors wherever you find them. Store them up in the laundry bag, and later spill them on the floor in a heap so that they make up their own combinations and contrasts.

Marjorie Shuler

Advises Against Taking Advice

Dorothy Draper
Who wrote "Decorating Is Fun."

Chiang Spikes Peace Hopes

CHUNGKING, April 19 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek believes that "under existing circumstances peace is impossible" in the Chinese-Japanese War, now in its twenty-second month.

"In less than 22 months Japan has been reduced to a second-rate power," the Chinese leader told newspapermen. "The moment is coming when she no longer can bear the strain—then will the peace hope dawn."

General Chiang said peace also would be possible if Japanese militarists abandoned their "traditional, aggressive policy," but if Japan "persists in her dream that the outcome of the war will be a new order in the Far East then a permanent, pacific peace is impossible.

"Any Chinese not an idiot or traitor concurs in this viewpoint," General Chiang reiterated his determination to continue the fight until Chinese national liberty and independence were won.

Japan to Keep Islands

TOKYO, April 19 (AP)—The permanent nature of Japan's southward expansion was reaffirmed today with publication in the Official Gazette of the decree of March 30 placing Spratly Islands, a coral group in the South China Sea, under jurisdiction of the Japanese Formosan Government.

The move was intended to notify the world that the islands, which lie about 350 miles respectively from the Philippines, British North Borneo and French Indo-China, have become an integral part of Japanese imperial territory and to forestall further French claims.

France, in 1933, claimed the islands, which were discovered in 1867. They are important because of their strategic location and their lagoons, providing possible bases for submarines, seaplanes, and small naval craft.

The decree covers all islands within the zone from 7 to 12 degrees north and 111 to 117 degrees east, extending the Japanese defense line 750 miles south of Formosa.

Japan, it was learned, intends to reject all representations from foreign governments regarding its action.

Maids in Poland Sacrifice Bridal Finery for Defense

WARSAW (AP)—A housemaid has launched a campaign for all Polish prospective brides to be married in dresses they already have and donate the cost of new gowns to the National Defense Fund. Newspapers have lent support.

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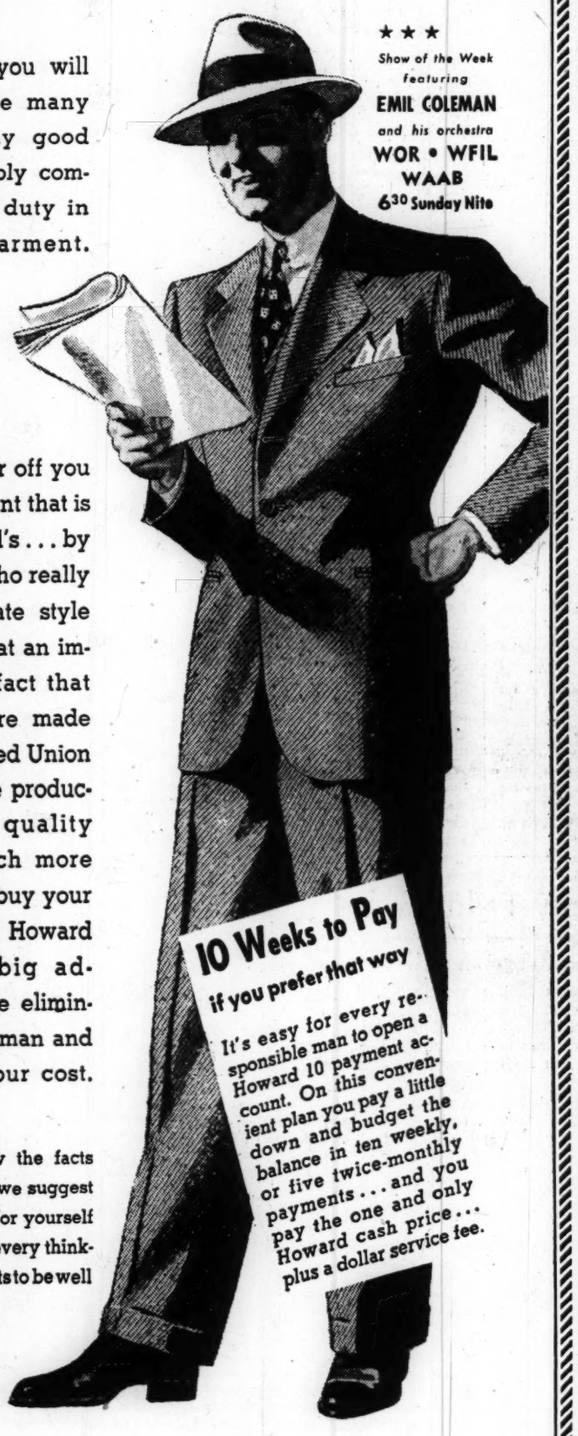

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1939

Boston's First Airman Tried Wings in 1757

John Childs 'flew' from top of North Church belfry to point 700 feet away.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Have you ever heard about John Childs, the man who "flew" from the steeple of Old North Church?

Today, as Boston celebrates its own Patriot's Day, throngs will doubtless visit the famous Salem Street church, but it is doubtful whether many will pause to read the plaque placed on the wall in the yard by the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames in honor of that same Mr. Childs, probably America's first aeronaut.

In Colonial Boston they spoke of Dr. Cutler's church not as the one whence hung the ". . . two if by sea," but as the spire from which John Childs tried his wings.

Flight From Belfry

It was a warm, clear New England day that Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1757, that that Mr. Childs, late of London, climbed into the belfry, and inspected the rope that hung from the steeple to a point some 700 feet down the street. John fastened on his wings, probably made of leather sewn over a strong hickory frame, and waved to the throng below.

It was a large crowd, several hundred people, for Mr. Childs' proposal to fly from the steeple had been well advertised. Wits had been making jokes about the "flighty" Mr. Childs for days. The story of wily old Daedalus and the wings he had made so his Icarus and he might escape King Minos had been related to the school children. They were present in noisy profusion.

John made an experimental tug at the rope, and then, while the crowd gasped, he flew through the air with all the elan of the daring young man in the famous song.

Details Are Meager

Accounts of Mr. Childs' flight are meager in the extreme. They consist, as a matter of fact, of but a few brief paragraphs in the Boston Newsletter of a few days after the event.

From this we conclude that John's wings were not of the type that flapped like a bird's, for the Newsletter notes that: ". . . he set off two pistols, loaded, one of which he discharged in the descent, the other, missing fire, he cocked and snapped again before he reached the place prepared to receive him."

Obviously, Mr. Childs was not simultaneously flapping wings and firing pistols. It just isn't done.

A Simple Feat

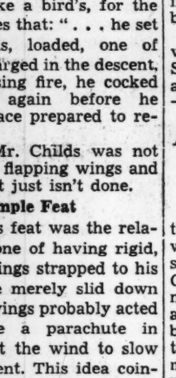
It's likely his feat was the relatively simple one of having rigid, outstretched wings strapped to his back, while he merely slid down the rope. The wings probably acted something like a parachute in braking against the wind to slow down his descent. This idea coincides with the Newsletter's information that the flight consumed about 16 or 17 seconds. This would have him traveling about 35 miles an hour, only a little faster than a member of today's Caterpillar Club travels when he bails out. There is a hint, too, that Mr. Childs landed in a rope net, possibly something like those used by circus performers.

Mr. Childs received public notice for his feat, but little else; for the sturdy Puritans banned further flying in Boston on the grounds "it led many people from their business."

It may be said, indeed, that aviation in America went into eclipse, after Mr. Childs' flight. At few times in recorded history was there less thought given to that intriguing prospect of flittering hither and yon like the birds. There was a Revolution to go through and a thriving international trade to establish before people had much time to think of getting their feet off the ground.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Continued showery weather this afternoon, tonight and Thursday morning, possibly followed by indications of clearing; normally mild; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or lower 40's; moderate east to southeasterly winds, becoming variable.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers tonight and Thursday, not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Occasional showers tonight and probably Thursday morning, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate easterly winds over the north portion and moderate to fresh shifting winds over the south portion, occasional showers tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

Boston	40	40	Minneapolis	26	36
Bermuda	68	68	New Orleans	48	48
Chicago	38	38	New York	50	48
Denver	50	40	Norfolk	64	64
Helena	40	38	Philadelphia	52	50
Kansas City	36	36	St. Louis	40	40
Los Angeles	58	58	San Francisco	48	48
Miami	78	72	Washington	54	53

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 19
B—Minimum, April 18

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:10 p. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Thursday, 11:37 a. m.; height 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles by 6:59 p. m.

Aviation in 1757

By a Staff Artist

Ready to Take Off

A Monitor artist depicts the start of John Childs' historic flight from the belfry of the North Church on Sept. 13, 1757.

New England Hotel Men Plan for Prosperous Year

Hotel resorts are dressing up for the large influx of vacationists who will come to the six New England States this summer. Reports show that business prospects are brighter this season than they have been since 1929. A note of optimism was in evidence among the New England hotel men who met today at the Hotel Statler for their fifteenth annual exposition, which will continue through Friday.

An indication that the coming summer hotel business is definitely on the increase is seen in reports from many advertisers. More replies and more early hotel reservations have been received from prospective vacationists this season than for the past 10 years. The trend this year, according to hotel men, is for longer stays at beach and mountain resorts rather than over-night stops which have been so prevalent in the past few years.

The vanguard of hotel men report that they are in town to buy. In anticipation of an overflow crowd from the New York World's Fair, they are getting their houses in order for "the best summer business in years."

Merchandise worth $1,000,000 went on display today at the Hotel Statler with hotel men, club managers, restaurateurs, dieticians, food experts, and exhibitors from all parts of the United States and Canada in attendance.

Color predominated among the many exhibits. It was found in the new glassware, new bedding, even sheets running to gay hues, as well as pillow slips and blankets. Kitchen utensils were bright in color, including pots, pans, cutlery, and many other accessories. In one booth colored bread was baking, and in another ice and sugar cubes of many shades were being turned out. In the banquet kitchen heavy duty ranges were operating and chefs were demonstrating their uses.

D. B. Stanbro, Manager of the Statler, is General Chairman of the Show, which is sponsored by the New England City of Boston Hotel Associations. Glenwood J. Sherrard of the Parker House is President of the New England Hotel Association, and Arthur L. Race of the Copley Plaza, is President of the City of Boston Hotel Association.

During the three-day Show there will be educational meetings, displays by chefs in the Culinary Art Salon, and demonstrations of modern equipment for the up-to-date hotel of 1939. Tomorrow will be stewards' day, while Friday will be dietitians' and greeters' day.

Anti-Aircraft Gun Shown to Militia

Illustrative of the great change that has come to modern warfare was the new anti-aircraft gun shown to Bay State National Guardsmen today, the 164th anniversary of the battle of Concord and Lexington. The weapon, capable of sending three-inch projectiles five miles into the air, is mounted on wheels so it can be rolled over highways at 40 miles an hour.

Col. Stuart G. Hall, commanding the 211th Coast Artillery Unit, Massachusetts National Guard, said the gun is one of 12 intended for his regiment. It can be set up for firing in 20 minutes, he said, and fires 20 rounds a minute, compared with the 12 to 14-round speed of the 1918 model it replaces.

Delivery of the new gun coincided with authorization to increase the strength of the regiment from 26 officers and 450 men to 48 officers and 688 men. Before next January, the regiment expects to acquire 15 anti-aircraft searchlights, five sound locators, 32 anti-aircraft guns, and a new firing director.

First Nantasket Boat Makes Port

An indisputable sign of spring slipped into the Port of Boston yesterday when the steamer Town of Hull of the Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Company eased in on the end of a towline bound for Chelsea where she will go into drydock for annual scraping and cleaning.

The Allerton, Nantasket and Mayflower will come along later for their scrubbing. Then the fleet will return to Hull for a paint job, inside and out, to be done entirely by workmen employed there, according to Harold E. Greene, general manager of the line.

Mr. Greene said the 121st season would open May 27 with the Selectmen of Hull making the first trip up the harbor to meet Mayor Maurice J. Tobin at the dock.

Charles Sumner Howe

AMHERST, Mass., April 19 (AP) —Charles Sumner Howe, president emeritus of the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, who passed on here yesterday, had a long career as a teacher of mathematics and astronomy and for many years was a prominent figure in Cleveland municipal life. He was president of Case School from 1903 until his retirement in 1929. Since then he has been resident of this town.

Beneš to Speak At Symphony Hall

Dr Eduard Beneš, former President of Czecho-Slovakia, will arrive this afternoon at the East Boston Airport for his address at Symphony Hall at 8:30 this evening. Dr. Beneš comes to speak to Massachusetts on Patriot's Day. His subject, "Will European Democracy Collapse?" is of particular interest when the fate of free government appears to hang in the balance. The meeting is under the auspices of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

Dr. Beneš will be met at the Airport by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and an official reception committee, appointed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to extend the greetings of the Commonwealth. The Governor's committee will consist of Adj.-Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, A. C. Ratshesky, former United States foreign minister to Czecho-Slovakia, Mrs. LaRue Brown of the National League of Women Voters Council, Mrs. Edwin J. Cohn, chairman of arrangements for the meeting in honor of Dr. Beneš, and Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch, former president of the Massachusetts League.

Mayor Tobin has invited representatives of the Boston League of Women Voters to meet him at the airport, when he greets Dr. Beneš in the name of the City of Boston.

General Erickson has appointed Capt. Willis S. Fitch as Dr. Beneš' aide, during his stay in Boston.

Pact Urged With Mexico On Oil Issue

Herring at Bennington Institute would have U. S. accept tokens and then 'forget it.'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BENNINGTON, Vt. — The solution for the strained situation existing between the United States and Mexico over seized oil lands is to "work out some amicable arrangement under which our oil companies will get some token payments, and then forget it," Hubert Herring, Director of the current Institute on International Affairs, told his audience in the College Theater last night.

Well known as a writer and lecturer on Central and South America, Mr. Herring said that the international dispute is reducible to this: "Mexico offers a tough choice to Washington."

"She has taken the property of American nationals," he said, "a hundred million dollars worth of oil wells and fittings — perhaps more; she cannot pay a hundred million dollars, not in one year or in 10; and it is extremely unlikely whether political conditions in Mexico would give support to a President who seriously thought to pay."

Mr. Herring pointed out that the oil dispute is complicated by present world conditions. He said:

"We must ask, what do we want from Mexico? We want our oil wells, say the companies.

"But there are two other things we want even more," Mr. Herring added. "We want Mexico's continued trade. We want Mexico as a safe friendly neighbor. Especially that last. We cannot afford to have a neighbor which will play with Adolph Hitler and against us, and that means getting along with President Cardenas and the working out of some amicable arrangement under which our oil companies will get some token payments, and then forget it. There is not other course which is safe in these troubled days."

The lecture was the fourth in the series at which Chester Lloyd Jones, representative of the Department of Commerce in Latin America for 10 years and professor of Economics at the University of Wisconsin, also spoke.

Three Colleges To Study Making Democracy Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., April 19— The second annual tri-college conference of students and faculty delegates from Cornell, Dartmouth, and Pennsylvania will be held here April 28 and 29, to discuss "Making Democracy Work."

Round tables will be conducted on "Public vs. Private Enterprise in a Democratic Society," "The College in a Democratic State," "Are Our Civil Liberties Threatened," and "Federal, State and Local Relations in the Administration of Social Security and Relief."

Guest consultants at these sessions will include Stuart Chase, author, and economist; Lewis Mumford, author and former visiting lecturer at Dartmouth; Victor M. Cutter of Sunapee, N. H., former President of the United Fruit Company and the New England Council; Prof. Alvin H. Hansen of the Harvard Economics Department; and John F. Tinsley, President of the Crompton and Knowles Loom Works of Worcester, Mass.

Other consultants include Granville Hicks, author and lecturer; and Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, visiting professor of philosophy at Dartmouth and former President of Amherst College; Roger Baldwin Director of the American Civil Liberties Union; Mrs. Elinore Herrick, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board in New York; Judge Peter Woodbury of the New Hampshire Supreme Court; and Clyde R. Miller, Director of the Institute for Propaganda Analysis of New York.

John W. Pearson of Boston, New England Regional Director for the Federal Social Security Board, is the only guest consultant yet announced for the round table on social security.

Patriots of '76 Honored

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Recalls Heroic Exploits

Upper—Mayor Tobin raises flag at City Hall to start observances. Lower—These girls braved the drizzle to see Paul Revere ride again.

Ideal of Freedom Dominates

(Continued from Page 1)

colors, played in front of City Hall on School street.

Mayor Tobin raised the flag at 9:10. Then, the two bands, with detachments of Company 1, 13th Infantry U. S. Army from Fort Devens, and sailors from the U. S. S. Davis, the Coast Guard, Lexington Minute Men, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the First Corps Cadets, Fusileer Veterans, and the National Guard Military Police, formed a procession that marched to the Old Granary Burying Ground. Ceremonies were held there in memory of Paul Revere. The company then marched to King's Chapel Burying Ground where the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company directed a service in memory of their comrade, William Dawes.

The Mayor and the various detachments then marched to North Square for the traditional handing of the scroll to "Paul Revere."

Despite a slight drizzle and sufficient chill to compel dignitaries to keep their cutaways and striped trousers covered with substantial overcoats, a large throng was gathered in the Square.

American Heritages Defended

A liberal display of flags had been hung out of windows and several hundred small flags had been distributed to the children by the North End Committee, headed by Amedeo V. Iannelli, Commander, North End Post 53, American Legion.

The Firemen's Band struck up the Star-Spangled Banner, and at its conclusion Commander Iannelli launched into a fervent exhortation to retain in all their luster the American heritage of idealism and democracy left to us by the famous Boston Patriots.

The applause, cheers and flag waving left no doubt that the Italian-Americans, parents and children, of Boston wholeheartedly endorsed his words.

While these ceremonies were progressing in North End Square, similar exercises were taking place in John Eliot Square, Roxbury, where Francis William Nyhan, President of the Roxbury Patriots' Day Association, was chairman.

A group of civic and military leaders assembled on the balcony of Norfolk House Center at 9 a. m. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's proclamation was read by Maj. Daniel Tyler and declamations were given by James Walsh, and James Sullivan, both from the Boston Latin School.

Miss Marie Kenny sang "America the Beautiful" and Commander George W. Green, Post 200, Grand Army of the Republic, handed a dispatch to Sergt. Theodor S. Baker, also from Troop K, M. N. G., who impersonated William Dawes.

Rides by "Revere and Dawes"

"Revere" rode through City Square, Charlestown, Somerville, Medford, Arlington, to Lexington. "Dawes" rode through Brookline, Cambridge, Arlington, and Lexington.

From Lexington, Gordon Mercier, impersonating Dr. Samuel Prescott, rode on to Concord, where on the battleground at 2:45 Governor Saltonstall delivered an oration on "The shot heard 'round the world."

Military balls are scheduled tonight in Concord, at the State Armory; at Pitman Academy in Medford, and at the the Lexington American Legion Post.

Tonight at 8:30 Dr. Eduard Beneš, former President of Czecho-Slovakia, is to speak at Symphony Hall under the auspices of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

Additional thousands lined the 26-mile course of the annual Boston Athletic Association Marathon race.

The Patriots' Day Ball held at Boston Garden last night was considered a success, although it is not expected that the net proceeds will reach the $10,000 raised last year. The affair was sponsored by the Republican Club of Massachusetts for the benefit of the Boys' Camps, Inc., which sends underprivileged boys and girls to summer camps.

Oil Tankers Picketed As Truck Strike Goes On

Ninety men, comprising the striking crews of three oil tankers, picketed these vessels in Boston today as more than 1,000 seamen in eight ports of the Atlantic and Gulf area joined the walkout against four major oil companies.

The crews went on strike yesterday after negotiations in New York City for renewal of a contract with the National Maritime Union broke down. More than a score of tankers were tied up in the East as a result.

In the meantime, a separate strike of coal and fuel oil truck drivers in the Boston area entered its eighth day with the week-end shortage of gasoline and fuel apparently ended through co-operation of pickets and State officials.

Conferences Held

Conferences were continuing at the State House however, in an effort to effect an agreement between members of Local 68, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, and the Retail Fuel Institute.

The drivers' union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the seamen's union with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Boston officials of the maritime labor organization announced today they would open branch offices in Quincy, Revere, Everett and Chelsea in order to maintain 24-hour picketing at plants of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Tidewater Oil Company and Gulf Refining Company, against which the strike is directed.

The union also hopes to open a soup kitchen on Blackstone Street in the North End of Boston at which to feed the strikers, it was said.

The seamen's efforts failed to tie up one vessel, the Veedol No. 2, whose crew struck yesterday when it reached Boston. After discharging the cargo, the licensed officers of the vessel obtained sufficient substitute help to put out to sea last night.

The ships still picketed are the Algonquin, Frederick R. Kellogg and H. H. Rogers.

Reports from the Associated Press stated that two tankers were tied up in Providence, R. I., by the strike and that a third, the W. C. Teagle, had been inconvenienced by the walkout of 30 per cent of its crew. The idle vessels were the Broad Arrow and Swift Light.

Other oil carriers were tied up in New York City, Philadelphia, Galveston, Texas; New Orleans, La.; Baton Rouge, La., and Wilmington, N. C.

With all emergency fuel orders being rapidly taken care of by a special corps of trucks and emergency demands now falling off considerably throughout Greater Boston, John P. McBride, Director of the State Division on the Necessaries of Life, said that fuel conditions in Boston were practically back to normal.

Co-operation of truck strikers with the efforts of the State to prevent distress conditions, even to the point of permitting gasoline stations to replenish their supplies in order to keep the motorist in transportation, was credited by the Director with the general relief. The Division was the only State House office open this morning dealing with the fuel situation.

House Owners Protest

The directors of the Apartment House Owners Association, representing properties tenanted by more than 50,000 families, took a different view of the situation, however. In a telegram to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, the Association's directors declared they are unable "to procure deliveries sufficient for relief of dire needs for providing heat."

Not only is the present situation bad, but the prospect for next winter is worse in view of the truck drivers' demand that their new contract terminate on Dec. 31, instead of April 1, the telegram declared. "This (termination date)," said the apartment house owners, "is obviously intended to place the public at the mercy of any unreasonable demands that may be made at the height of the mid-winter heating season, when failure of fuel supplies would result in incalculable damage."

Boston Harbor Fog Halts Shipping

Thick fog prevented the arrival in Boston today of the steamer New York of the Eastern Steamship Lines. The vessel sailed from New York last night but was forced to anchor shortly afterward due to the fog. This morning the ship went back to the pier in New York and will attempt a second trip tonight weather permitting.

Cancellation of the trip means there will be no steamer sailing from Boston tonight for New York. The fog in local waters hampered shipping, but was not dense enough to cause much delay.

The oil tanker Pan Maryland, which arrived from Texas City, Texas, with oil, picked up a pilot but was unable to come into the harbor because of the fog.

Puerto Rico Power Case on Trial

Challenging the authority of the insular government of Puerto Rico to construct and maintain power lines in violation of an allegedly exclusive franchise, the Puerto Rico Railway, Light and Power Company today carried their petition for an injunction to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston.

Hearing the case—considered by the Islanders as on a parallel in several points with the recent TVA case but involving purely insular questions—are Judge Scott Wilson of the Circuit Court and District Court Judges John A. Peters of Maine and John C. Mahoney of Rhode Island. The First Circuit, sitting here, has jurisdiction over Puerto Rico appeals from decisions of the Federal District Court on the Island.

The suit, nominally against Jose Enrique Colom, Commissioner of the Interior, involves the extension of power transmission lines by the Island Government in San Juan, the island capital, and in suburbs or localities not served by the Power Company, which has a 99-year franchise. The lines were constructed with the aid of a $5,000,000 loan from the United States Government.

The Puerto Rico Legislature adopted a resolution in 1935 authorizing extension of the lines for utilization of water resources to the capital, in order, it said, to supply streets, and Government and public buildings with light, and to furnish current for the water supply of three municipalities.

By so doing, the company claims the island violated the Constitution, taking property without due process of law and impairing the obligations of the contract. Specifically the company charges that it was displaced from a market from which it derived $130,000 in annual revenue and in which it had invested several thousands of dollars for machinery and appliances, and hundreds of miles of transmission lines.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Nephew in Crash

Daniel Stewart Roosevelt, who with Bronson Harriman Rumsey, a fellow student at Harvard, was fatally injured when his plane crashed yesterday at Guadalupe Victoria Village, Puebla State, Mexico, had been making his home with his stepfather and his mother, Mr. and Mrs. John Cutter of Coolidge Lane, Dedham.

His father, G. Hall Roosevelt, is the brother of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

He learned to fly at the East Boston Airport and had been piloting the plane on this vacation trip to Mexico.

Mr. Rumsey was also interested in flying and was a member of the Harvard Flying Club. He was the son of the sculptor, Charles Gary Rumsey, and the grandson of E. H. Harriman, railroad magnate.

Miss Carlotta Constantine, daughter of Arthur Constantine, International News Service correspondent in Mexico, was thrown clear of the plane as it crashed against Mount Lamesa when a storm was encountered while the party was flying to Yucatan from Mexico City. A group of Indians made a litter of leather throngs and carried her to the village.

She stated that in attempting to land because of the storm the plane struck some trees and burst into flames.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 11

Theaters

Boston Opera House—
"The Women," comedy by Clare Booth. Featuring Lois Wilson, Alice Buchanan and Leona Powers. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday 2:30.

Colonial—
"Iolanthe," presented by the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company of London. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:15.

Copley—
"Pinocchio," presented by the Federal Theater. 8:30. Matinees Saturday, 2:30.

Shubert—
Shakespeare's "Henry IV," starring Maurice Evans as Falstaff. 8:30.

Plymouth—
"The Lady Has a Heart," starring Elissa Landi. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Idiot's Delight," with Norma Shearer and Clark Gable. 3:10, 6:15, 9:30. Also "The Last Express," with Kent Taylor. 1:50, 4:55, 8.

Exeter—
"Merrily We Live," with Constance Bennett and Brian Aherne. Also "Girls on Probation," with Jane Bryan. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
"The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," starring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. 9:15, 11:25 a. m., 1:35, 3:45, 5:55, 8:10, 10:20.

Trans-Lux—
"Crisis." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "Newsreel Digest," 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.

State and Orpheum—
"Within the Law," with Ruth Hussey and Paul Kelly. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 9. Also "Made for Each other," with Carole Lombard and James Stewart. Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:50, 4, 7, 10:10.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Let Us Live," with Maureen O'Sullivan and Henry Fonda. 12:30, 3:50, 7:10, 10:35. Also "Peck's Bad Boy with the Circus." 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 5:05, 8:30. Stage show: 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:40.

Scollay and Modern—
"Midnight," Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. Modern: 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10. Also "King of Chinatown," with Anna May Wong, Akim Tamiroff and Sidney Toler. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:30. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1, 3:35, 6:05, 8:40.

Fenway and Paramount—
George Raft and Ellen Drew in "The Lady's From Kentucky." Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 5:35, 8:35. "The Eagle and the Hawk," with Cary Grant, Carole Lombard, Fredric March and Jack Oakie. Fenway: 1:15, 4:19, 7:12, 10:10. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:15, 6:50, 9:57.

Coolidge Corner—
"My Son Is a Criminal," with Alan Baxter and Jacqueline Wells. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. Also "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," starring W. C. Fields, Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

Metropolitan—
"Dark Victory," starring Bette Davis. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Sudden Money," with Charles Ruggles and Marjorie Rambeau. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:40.

Normandie—
"Kentucky," starring Loretta Young and Richard Greene. Also "Paris Honeymoon," with Bing Crosby.

Uptown—
"Cafe Society," with Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 2:25, 5:25, 8:30. Also "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," starring W. C. Fields, Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10.

University—
Constance Bennett in "Merrily We Live," 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. Also Ralph Richardson in "South Riding," 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. Tomorrow: Alice Faye in "Tail Spin." Also "The Little Princess," starring Shirley Temple.

South Station Theater—
Original "Great Train Robbery," plus 10 other subjects. Latest newsreels.

Exeter—
Shirley Temple in "The Little Princess." 3:05, 6:05, 9:05. Also "Wife, Husband and Friend," with Loretta Young and Warner Baxter. 1:45, 4:45, 7:45. Tomorrow: Cary Grant, Victor McLaglan and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Gunga Din." Also "Sailing Along," with Gracie Fields.

Fine Arts—
Mia Stavenska in "Ballerina." 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30. Also "Mother Goose Goes to Hollywood." 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:15.

Tremont—
"Double Wedding," with William Powell and Myrna Loy. Also "Count of Monte Cristo," featuring Robert Donat. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Dawn Patrol," with Errol Flynn and David Niven. Also Henry Fonda in "Wings of the Morning."

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Gunga Din," with Cary Grant, Victor McLaglan and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Also "Walt Disney Revue." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Germanic Museum—
Concert by Prof. Fritz Heitman, organist. Open to the public without charge. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Gauguin and Van Gogh by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Around the Corner—

"Clothes Make the Man"—In a newspaper advertisement addressed to "high and prep school men," one Boston clothing store tells just what its wares can do "to make the man"—out of the school boy. It says: "A new style for high school men gives full expression and drape in the chest and shoulder, making the young high schooler look like a wrestler from the waist up, like an adagio dancer around the waist, tapering trousers make him look like a 10-second man."

Shine Signals—The time-honored rap on the side of a shoe shine box which signals "other foot please" or "all finished," has yielded to an electric buzz in the box belonging to Nick Indingaro, who for 40 years has been adding luster to feet in the neighborhood of police headquarters in Boston. Instead of tapping his box, Nick now presses a button connected to a small battery and buzzer inside. He believes he is the only "shine boy" in New England to be thus affected by the tide of modernism.

Pigeons' Last Resort—Robert Sellar, President of the Animal Rescue League, can tell just what corn and bread crumb conditions are in the vicinity of the Mall, without looking beyond one of the tiny courtyards of the League's building at 51 Carver Street.

There is a table of food for pigeons in the courtyard—but the pigeons thoughtfully leave it practically alone as long as friendly individuals on the Common take delight in feeding them there. When bad weather or anything else keeps these friends away, though, there is a great fanning of wings and cooing in the League's yard.

D'Oyly Carte Double Bill—Film Programs Change for Holiday

'Pirates of Penzance' And 'Trial by Jury'

By E. C. Sherburne

Rapturous was the word for the spectators' response to the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company's performance of "The Pirates of Penzance" last evening at the Colonial Theater. When Isadore Godfrey rapped for attention he meant audience as well as musicians, and he got that response which is due to the overture as part of the opera. But he could not quite suppress the murmurs of discovery that ran through the house when the stirring tune most people know as "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here" turned out to be the chorus of the "With cat-like tread" song written by Sullivan 60 years ago for this musical joke about the Never-never Land pirates, supposed to be all orphans. They turned out to be hereditary peers who had tumbled out of their perambulators at an early age. This makes them entirely eligible husbands for the garland of daughters that trails about after Major General Stanley.

* * *

The audience could not get enough of the sprightly trios and choruses. Three times Sydney Granville as sergeant of police went through his "We Go" song with his trusty constables and three times he averred that a policeman's lot is not a happy one. Radley Flynn made a good impression as the pirate chief, taking care to speak all his words clearly. Sustained and general was the handclapping that rewarded the performances of John Dean as Frederic, the pirate's apprentice, Evelyn Gardiner as Ruth, the piratical maid-of-all-work. It was good to hear Gilbert's quips laughed at as though they had never been spoken before.

Martyn Green gave one of his neat performances, seemingly effortless in his ease and smoothness, a complete figure of fun, gambolling like a lamb in springtime, beaming with a humor that is entirely of the Major General's character. His comedy is mellow and persuasive of appreciative chuckles, and his pantomime is an achievement in itself.

Helen Roberts captured the audience with the smoothness and purity of her singing, the sweetness of her feathery trills, her remarkable breath control and her personal charm.

* * *

As ever the ensemble was one of the chief actors in these presentations, and rightly enough the whole company took the call together at the end. A hearty cheerfulness, duly tinged with satirical mockery, ran through the chorus work in "The Pirates" and the curtain raiser, "Trial by Jury." In the preliminary piece the gay crinolines and coquettish hats made a handsome stage picture that added to the general appeal.

As always, Isadore Godfrey shone as conductor, carefully shaping every phrase and building every crescendo, keeping the music like a conversation with the singers, as if this were an occasion upon which the destinies of the company hung. He loves every note of those violin filigrees that Sullivan embroidered upon the main musical texture. It was all an exemplification of a great tradition that is full of liveliness today.

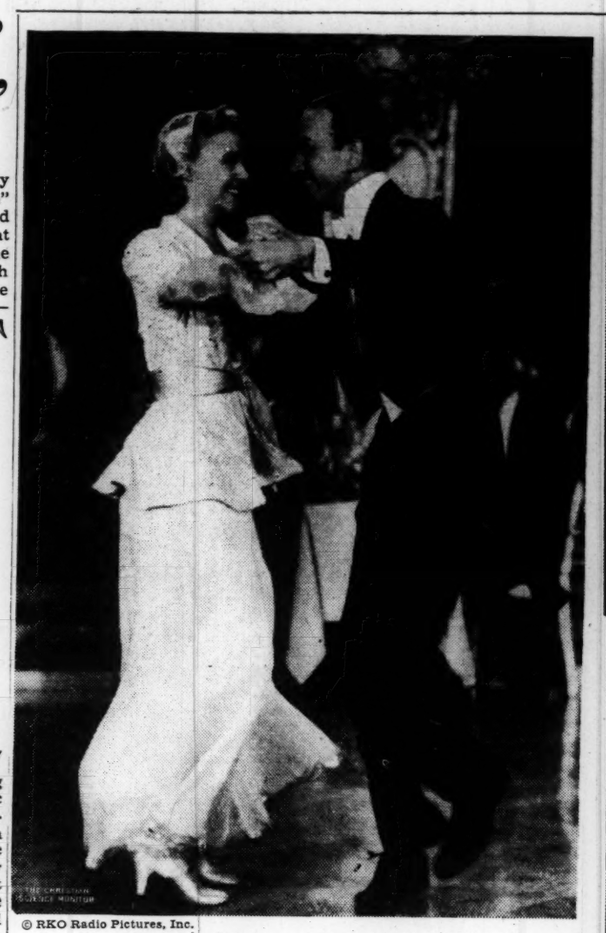
'Trial by Jury' and 'The Pirates of Penzance'

Colonial Theater — The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company of London in Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Pirates of Penzance," evening of April 18, 1939. The cast:

Major-General Stanley ..... Martyn Green
The Pirate King ..... Radley Flinn
Samuel ..... Richard Walker
Frederic ..... John Dean
Sergeant of Police ..... Sydney Granville
Mabel ..... Helen Roberts
Edith ..... Marjorie Eyre
Kate ..... Ivy Sanders
Isabel ..... Maysie Dean
Ruth ..... Evelyn Gardiner

Preceded by Gilbert and Sullivan's "Trial by Jury." The cast:

The Learned Judge ..... William Sumner
Counsel for the Plaintiff ..... Leslie Rands
The Defendant ..... Leonard Osborn
Foreman of the Jury ..... T. Penry Hughes
Usher ..... Richard Walker
Associate ..... C. William Morgan
The Plaintiff ..... Margery Abbott
First Bridesmaid ..... Maysie Dean



© RKO Radio Pictures, Inc.

Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire
In "The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle" at the Keith Memorial

'Vernon and Irene Castle'

In "The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle" at the Keith Memorial, Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers have awakened memories of the period just before and during the World War that are mellowed with sentiment and edged with tragedy. In songs, costumes, and manners, that now seem vaguely quaint, they have provided a rich background for a romance that budded in New York, blossomed in Paris, and ended in the crash of an airplane on a Texas training field. Until now Mr. Astaire and Miss Rogers have been known as dancers whose chosen medium has been comedy. In the present picture they add the element of characterization to their other abilities.

How closely the narrative follows the facts of the biographies it purports to set forth, is difficult to tell. Presumably the parallel is reasonably close. What is more important from the point of view of audiences is that there is to the picture a pleasant ring of sincerity. The meeting of the two, the awakening of mutual affection, her ambition that they should dance together on the stage, his gradual transformation from a comedian to a dancer, their struggle to attain recognition—all are plausibly and entertainingly set forth.

The first part of the film is devoted to their achievements before the war. The latter half is concerned with his service in the British Air Force in France and his transfer to the American Army after the United States entered the conflict. The concluding scenes set forth the reunion that they had planned in Texas but which he was unable to keep. A plane in which he was flying with a student pilot plunged to earth and she was left to keep the tryst alone.

To the admirers of Mr. Astaire and Miss Rogers there may be a measure of disappointment that the nature of the story makes much of their dancing of the ballroom rather than the showier type of dancing in which he is unexcelled and she is an able partner. But there are compensations in the reminiscent nature of the steps which they popularized and in the skill with which their story has been told. Around them are gathered capable players for the supporting parts—Edna May Oliver as the entrepreneur who discovered them in Paris and took them under her managerial wing, Walter Brennan, Lew Fields, and Etienne Girardot. All of them have something to add.

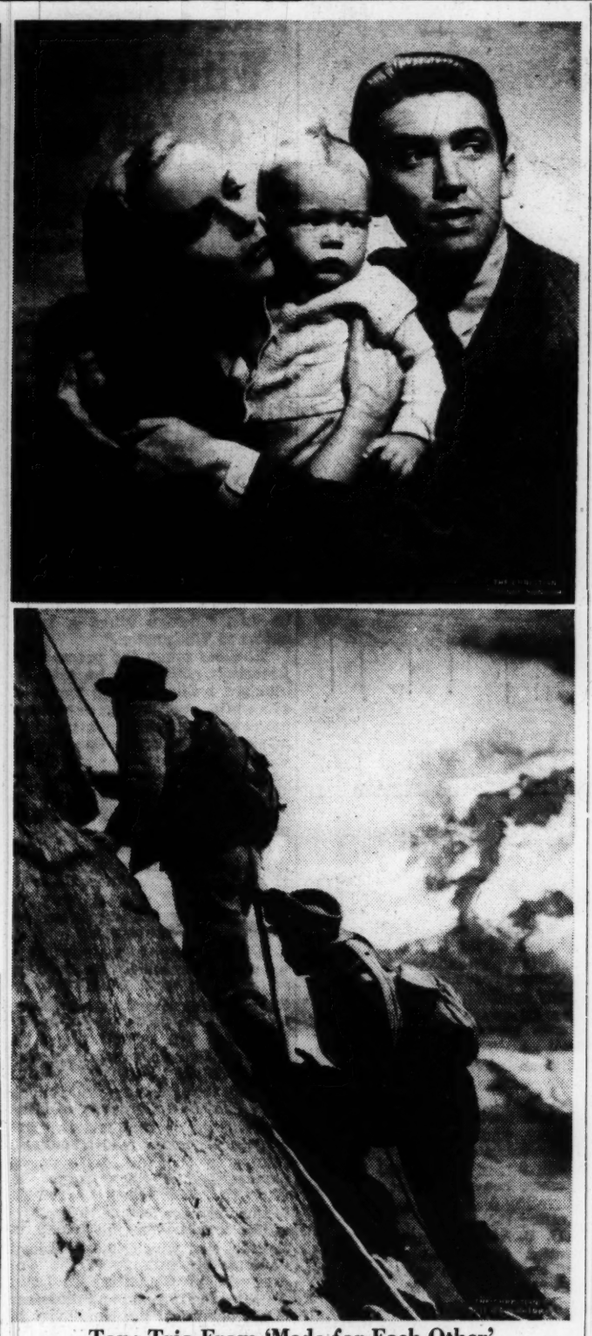
To round out the program, there are new films by Walt Disney.

E. F. M.

Paderewski Again Revises Program

Ignace Jan Paderewski has again revised the program for his concert at the Boston Opera House for the benefit of the Burroughs Newboys' Foundation on Wednesday evening, May 10. The program now reads:

Variations in F Minor ..... Haydn
Rondo in A Minor ..... Mozart
Sonata, Opus 57 (Appassionata) ..... Beethoven
Ballade in F Minor
Nocturne in B Major, Opus 62
Mazurka F Sharp Minor, Opus 59 ..... Chopin
Impromptu ..... Schubert
Isolde's Love-Death from "Tristan and Isolde" ..... Wagner-Liszt



Top: Trio From 'Made for Each Other'
Carole Lombard, Sylvie McLure, and James Stewart in the film coming to the State and Orpheum.

Below: Pair From 'The Challenge'
Luis Trenker and Robert Douglas in the Alpine film due Friday at the Trans-Lux.

All but One First-Run House Bringing In New Movie Fare

Except for the Fine Arts, where "Ballerina" continues for another week, a general turn-over is in prospect for the movie programs of the town. And, following the practice of reecnt weeks, there has been considerable reshuffling of opening dates. The Keith-Memorial, for instance, staged preview showings last night of "The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," an account of which will be found elsewhere on this page. At the Metropolitan, the Paramount, and the Fenway, new films were scheduled to open today. The State and the Orpheum, and the Trans-Lux will change their billings as usual on Thursday and Friday respectively.

* * *

Bette Davis at Met

At the Metropolitan, to take the openings in chronological order, Bette Davis and "Dark Victory" hold the feature position on the screen, with "Sudden Money" as the second film.

In "Dark Victory," the story is a tragedy set against a clinical background, with a fatal outcome for the heroine—announced early in the story and carried out at the end. To complicate the situation, the young woman and the surgeon, to whose care she had entrusted herself, fall in love with each other and are married. Through him she discovers peace and happiness despite the sentence that she believes to be hanging over her.

The cast includes George Brent, Humphrey Bogart, Geraldine Fitzgerald, who is a newcomer from Dublin, . . . Ronald Reagan, Cora Witherspoon, Henry Travers, and Dorothy Peterson. Casey Robinson wrote the screen play, and Edmund Goulding directed.

In "Sudden Money," Charles Ruggles, Evelyn Keyes, Charles Grapewin, and Marjorie Rambeau have the chief parts in a story about a middle-class family who win a sweepstakes fortune.

* * *

Miss Lombard 'at Home'

Carole Lombard and James Stewart, in "Made for Each Other," take over the State and Orpheum screens beginning tomorrow. The story is one of domestic affairs, with an interfering mother-in-law providing the source of dramatic conflict. Jo Swerling directed, and the cast includes Charles Coburn, Lucile Watson, Eddie Quillan, Louise Beavers, Alma Kruger, and Ruth Weston.

"Within the Law," the second film, is based on the play of the same name. Its cast includes Ruth Hussey, Tom Neal, Paul Kelly, William Gargan, Paul Cavanagh, Lynn Carver, and Sidney Blackmer. Its plot is concerned with a girl who was falsely accused and sent to prison for a crime which she did not commit.

* * *

'From Kentucky'

The double bill at the Paramount and Fenway will include "The Lady's from Kentucky" and "The Eagle and the Hawk." The former is a yarn about a race-track gambler, looking for easy money, who goes to Kentucky and learns some of the meaning of sportsmanship. The chief players in the cast are George Raft, Ellen Drew, Louise Beavers, Lew Payton, Hugh Herbert, and Zasu Pitts. The film was directed by Alexander Hall.

In "The Eagle and the Hawk" the cast includes Cary Grant, Carole Lombard, Fredric March, and Jack Oakie.

* * *

Mountain Climbing

At the Trans-Lux, starting Friday, is a mountain-climbing film, "The Challenge," relating the efforts to climb Matterhorn in 1865. The two chief masculine parts are played by Robert Douglas and Luis Trenker, and the principal feminine roles by Joan Gardner and Mary Clare. The former is under contract for Korda productions, and the latter had a part in "The Lady Vanishes."

Short films on the program will include a Newsreel Digest, "The March of Time," Artie Shaw and his orchestra, "Java Journey," and a Merry Melody color cartoon, "Bars and Stripes Forever."

* * *

Short Subjects

The new program of short subjects, starting Friday, at the South Station Theater, has as its feature the March of Time on "Japan, Master of the Orient." Other shorts include, "Ancient Egypt," a travelogue in color; Walt Disney cartoon; Floyd Gibbons True-Adventure Story; "The Master's Touch," scenes of noted paintings; sport film; musical and the latest newsreels.

Broadened Base Sought for Stage

Robert E. Sherwood, playwright, has been elected President of the American National Theater and Academy. At the same meeting the resignation of A. Conger Goodyear, former President, was accepted and Mr. Goodyear was chosen Chairman of the Board. Edith J. R. Isaacs continues as First Vice-President, J. Howard Reber as Second Vice-President, and Stanton Griffis as Treasurer. Mary Stewart French resigned as Secretary, and Brooks Atkinson was elected a member of the Board and became its Secretary. In addition to Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Atkinson, the Incorporators elected as Directors John Mason Brown, Vinton Freedley, Dwight Deere Wiman, Jens Frederick Larsen, and Lee Simonson.

In announcing the change of officers, Mr. Goodyear said: "The election of Mr. Sherwood as active head of the American National Theater and Academy is the greatest forward step we have made since Congress granted us our charter in 1935. Our object from the beginning has been to establish a genuinely national theater for America, making it easily available to the country as a whole."

On accepting office, Mr. Sherwood said: "We believe that in all elements of the American theater are more talent and more vitality, as well as more freedom of expression, than in any other theater in the world. By achieving full co-operation of these elements on a genuinely national as opposed to a local Broadway basis, we can do an important service to our country and to all that remains of civilization in the rest of the world. Our first objective is the promotion of drama festivals. Mr. Goodyear has mentioned the proposed theaters at Dartmouth and Williamsburg. There are other similar theaters in the Middle West and in California, eminently suited for this purpose. Through these festivals, we may prove to the American people that they have a theater to be proud of, and provide encouragement and experience for all the young and unknown writers, actors, directors and designers who must carry the living theater on into the future."

Plans for the World Theater Conference at Hanover during the summer of 1940 are now being formulated by Marc Connelly, President of The Authors' League of America; Frank Gillmore, President of Associated Artists and Actors of America; and George Freedley of the New York Public Library. Co-operating with them will be the officers of the American National Theater and Academy and the members of its Advisory Committee, which consists of Katharine Cornell, Alfred Lunt, Lynn Fontanne, Otis Skinner, Maxwell Anderson, Sidney Howard, Arthur Hopkins, Guthrie McClintic, Robert Edmond Jones, and Jo Mielziner.

Barn Play Continues

The Ford Hall Forum. Players have extended the engagement of Manuel Novins play, "Nor All Thy Tears" for four more performances, to be given on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, and Sunday afternoon. The Forum Players are being assisted in the production by the Contemporary Dance Group.

One-Man Show in Oils

By Dorothy Adlow

The first one-man show of oils by Gifford Beal is currently being held at the Grace Horne Galleries. The artist has achieved broad recognition in America. He has been the recipient of many awards. He is represented in a great many collections.

Once a pupil of William M. Chase, Mr. Beal has developed a style which is harmonious with present trends. What we see on display is a pleasing impressionism which combines the succinct method of Manet with tonal harmonies inspired by colorists like Monet.

Today we find that artists do not follow a single tradition, for they are tempted to acknowledge ideas through various sources. Mr. Beal probably went through a considerable discipline and experimentation to reach his present style, although his pictures today show no revolutionary ideas. On the contrary, they seem rather to hold to themes which have been favored by Americans for generations.

There are, for example, subjects of fishermen and the seashore. As a summer resident of Rockport he has familiarized himself with the seacoast in its picturesque and atmospheric qualifications. That subject we see very commonly hereabouts, but there are not many painters who make the sea so stormy and mobile and briny as Mr. Beal. There is one canvas particularly, "Northeaster" which evokes memories in any spectator who has known stormy days at the seashore. There are canvases portraying fishermen with nets, "The Shipwreck" and "Bass Rocks."

Mr. Beal maintains conventional color schemes, although he achieves tonal richness through a rather sensitive handling of pigment. There occurs often that veiled reddish violet tone which is commonly used today by American artists.

There is a group of canvases treating the circus, the opera, the ballet. Herein Mr. Beal expands his palette and uses brighter and more varied colors. In all of his canvases he shows a preference for the dramatic and scenic.

Shown also are a number of Chinese paintings with works attributed to the Yuan, Ming, Chien Lung epochs.

Data on D'Oyly Carte Operas

In the 64 years The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company has been in existence, it has played all over the British Empire: Australia, Africa, India, Canada, the British Isles, and the major portion of the United States. In all these years it is claimed that not one contract has been cancelled: not an opera has been substituted, and not a promise made to the public that has not been faithfully adhered to.

The first opera by Gilbert and Sullivan was "Thespis," produced in 1871. The score of this opera has never been published.

The second opera was "Trial by Jury" in 1875 and for the only time in the association of these two co-workers, advertised the firm as "Sullivan and Gilbert."

"Cox and Box" is the only operetta given by The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company that is not the joint work of Gilbert and Sullivan. In this instance the libretto is by F. C. Burnand, from a story by Maddison Morton, with music by Arthur S. Sullivan.

"H. M. S. Pinafore" was first presented in America in 1878 at the Boston Museum by R. M. Field, with Marie Wainwright as Josephine, Sadie Martinot as Hebe, and Rose Temple as Ralph Rackstraw—the first time, it is believed that a woman sang the role.

"The Gondoliers" was chosen by Queen Victoria for the first "command performance" given at Windsor Castle in the 31 years that followed the demise of the Prince Consort. But command performances were given at other places in the 10 years between 1881 and 1891.

In 1885, there were five first class companies playing "The Mikado" at one time in New York City, and by Jan. 1, 1886 there were 117 companies playing the same operetta all over the United States.

The air to "Hail! Hail! the Gang's All Here" has been appropriated from the Pirates Chorus in "The Pirates of Penzance." This operetta was first presented at the Fifth Avenue Theater, New York City, in 1879—60 years ago.

Arthur S. Sullivan organized the "Policeman's Choir" in St. Michael's Church, London, 15 years before William S. Gilbert created the Policeman's Chorus in "The Pirates of Penzance."

The American actor, Richard Mansfield, was the original Major-General Stanley, when "The Pirates of Penzance" was first produced in England, and was one of the most successful Ko-Ko's in "The Mikado."

Mutual Confidences

Bette Davis **Geraldine Fitzgerald**
In "Dark Victory," current film at the Metropolitan Theater.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

RAYMOND MASSEY in
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45 St. Clr. 6-9156 Evgs. 8:35. Orch. $3.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10.

"Breath-taking . . . a theater adventure not often duplicated."—Mantle, News
JUDITH ANDERSON in
FAMILY PORTRAIT
MOROSCO TH., W. 45th St. Clr. 6-6230. Evs. 8:40 MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2:40

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE
in VINTON FREEDLEY'S musical hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER
TAMARA MARY MARTIN
By Cole Porter BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL, W. 45 St. Ev'gs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat.

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune.
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:40 MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2:40

"It is all magnificent."—Whipple, W. Tel.
ONE FOR THE MONEY
Smart Musical Revue
BOOTH THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40

"Beatrice Lillie is the best of the lady clowns."—Anderson, Journal-American
BEATRICE LILLIE in
SET TO MUSIC A REVUE by NOEL COWARD
MUSIC BOX, 45th St. West of B'way Evgs. 8:40 MATS. THURS. and SAT. 2:40

Ethel MERMAN Jimmy DURANTE
in New York's No. 1 Musical Hit by McEVOY—FIELDS—SCHWARTZ
STARS IN YOUR EYES
with Tamara TOUMANOVA
MAJESTIC, W. 44 St. Clr. 6-9720. Evgs. 8:30 Mats. WED and SAT., 2:30, $1.10 to $2.75.

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THE AMERICAN WAY
with FREDRIC MARCH (in Person)
CENTER THEATRE—Rockefeller Center, 49th Street and 6th Avenue—COlumbus 5-5474 Evgs. 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20

EDDIE DOWLING presents
PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S COMEDY
THE WHITE STEED
JESSICA TANDY GEORGE COULOURIS BARRY FITZGERALD
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45th Street. Evgs. 8:40 55c-$3.30 Mats. Wed and Sat. at 2:40. 55c-$2.20

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25c and 35c to 6 P. M.
40c Any Nite
Children 15c
Claudette Colbert
Don Ameche
JOHN BARRYMORE
FRANCIS LEDERER
Mary Astor Elaine Barrie
in "MIDNIGHT"

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Boston Symphony Orchestra
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY—Conductor
TUESDAY, APRIL 25, AT 8:15
Pension Fund Concert—Brahms Requiem
Harvard Glee Club—Radcliffe Choral Society
Soloists: Elizabeth Rethberg—Keith Falkner

FRI. APRIL 21 8:15
ALEC TEMPLETON
BRILLIANT ENGLISH PIANIST—Benefit Blind Artists
Auspices American Legion Auxiliary

SUN. APRIL 23 3 P. M.
FINLANDIA MALE CHORUS
HEIKKI KLEMETTI—Conductor—Finnish Swedish Program

COLONIAL 4 WEEKS ONLY Evgs. 8:15, Mats. 2:15
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA Company
GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
TODAY: 2:15 TONIGHT 8:15
"IOLANTHE"
Thurs. Eve. ... "COX and BOX" and "H. M. S. PINAFORE"
Fri. Eve. ... "THE MIKADO"
Sat. Mat. and Eve. "THE GONDOLIERS"
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ELISSI LANDI (in Person) in
"The LADY HAS A HEART"
Evgs. 55c, 85c, $1.10. Wed., Thurs. Mats. 25c, 55c, Sat. Mats. 25c, 55c, 85c. Tax Inc.
Beg.—NEXT MON. EVE. 8:30
EDDIE DOWLING in
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THORNTON WILDER'S PRIZE PLAY
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Constance Bennett—Brian Aherne
"MERRILY WE LIVE"
Thurs.: "LITTLE PRINCESS"

Crossword Quiz Answers

F	I	S	H		H	I	S		B	A	B	E
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Agronomist Says Roll and Rake For Proper Lawn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., April 19 — Wake up your lawn with a good rolling and raking as soon as frost and water have disappeared from the ground, says Professor Ford S. Prince, agronomist at the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station. Then give your lawn a spring tonic of fertilizer if the soil needs it. This treatment should insure you of a thick good looking lawn all through the growing season, says Professor Prince.

Rolling the lawn with a medium or light weight roller will press the grass crowns back into the soil and help to overcome any heaving due to frost action. After rolling, Professor Prince prescribes a thorough raking to remove dead grass and other materials that have accumulated during the winter.

Next give your lawn its proper spring diet. In order to have a good lawn you must give the grass the right kind of plant food in the proper amounts. The New Hampshire agronomist recommends 15 pounds of a good complete fertilizer for every 1,000 square feet of lawn. A good homemade fertilizer can be mixed by adding either 25 pounds of sulphate of ammonia, 25 pounds of cal nitro, or 30 pounds of nitrate of soda to 75 pounds of cottonseed meal.

If there are thin, bare, or very weedy spots in the lawn these had better be forked up, then fertilize the soil, seed and roll it, says Professor Prince.

The best way to keep weeds down, according to Professor Prince, is to make good conditions for the growth of grass so weeds will have little chance to get started. The most troublesome weeds are crabgrass, dandelion, plantain, and chickweed.

Crabgrass is the worst. To discourage crabgrass Professor Prince suggests that you do not mow the lawn too close, water thoroughly, and fertilize every fall. Since crabgrass is a lime loving weed, avoid the use of lime on the lawn for a time and use an acid-forming fertilizer like sulphate of ammonia as a nitrogen carrier.

Dandelion and plantain can either be dug up by hand or treated by the spotting method. The weeds can be spotted by placing a teaspoonful of sulphate of ammonia or a similar fertilizer in the crown of each plant. The fertilizer kills the weed and later stimulates near-by grass to fill the open spaces.

Chickweed is a winter weed which comes in patches and which can be destroyed by dusting with ammonium sulphate. Moss on a lawn usually means that the soil needs a complete fertilizer. Poor drainage or too much shade also tend to make conditions right for the growth of moss. Rake the moss out or kill it with ammonium sulphate and then put grass seed in its place.

Magruder May Be Named Federal Circuit Judge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19 —Calvert Magruder, chief counsel for the Wage-Hour Administration, may be named Federal Judge to fill the vacancy in the First Circuit Court of Appeals caused by the resignation of Judge Bingham of New Hampshire. Mr. Magruder is Assistant Dean of the Harvard Law School and is now on leave for his work here. He has long been interested in labor legislation and was an early friend and supporter of the late Congressman William P. Connery of Massachusetts, in his efforts for a wage-hour law. It is known that serious consideration is being given by the Administration to appointment. The First Circuit covers Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Maine, and Puerto Rico.

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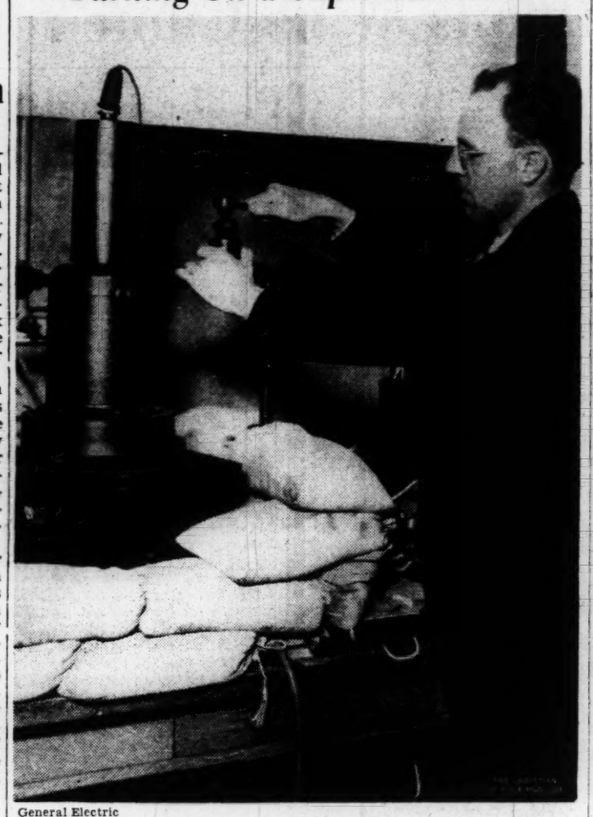
Turning On a Super-Hurricane



General Electric

Dr. C. G. Suits of General Electric Laboratories

At lever of the 1,000-atmosphere arc chamber which exerts a pressure as high as 25 tons to the inch

Electric Arc Under Pressure Makes N. E. Hurricane a Zephyr

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., April 19—New England's hurricane last September was a zephyr and the pressure at the bottom of the ocean a gentle hug compared with unexpected properties discovered present in the electric arc by investigators in the General Electric Research Laboratories.

According to weather experts, the hurricane resulted from an area of very low barometric pressure moving up the coast from the South. Nature produced such winds by a decrease in air pressure, but in the laboratory even higher winds have been produced by increasing the pressure. Working with gases at pressure several tons per square inch, and at temperatures of more than 12,000 degrees Fahrenheit, much hotter than the surface of the sun. General Electric researchers have uncovered wind velocities of almost unbelievable values and unearthed hitherto unknown facts regarding the properties of electric arcs.

They have found, for instance, that in hydrogen at high pressure it is not possible to maintain an electric arc even briefly. The velocity of the gas is so high the arc is immediately extinguished.

In back of a barricade of sandbags and within a thick-walled cylinder of exceptionally strong steel, different gases are compressed to pressures as high as 25 tons per square inch. A switch is closed, and a heavy current arcs across the chamber. A thick window of clear fused quartz in the chamber permits the arc to be seen but it is upon oscillographs and other electric measuring devices that the investigators depend for all their records of what happens within the pressure chamber at higher pressures.

Dr. C. G. Suits, who has been in charge of these investigations, has had arcs burning in gases under pressures as high as 25 tons to the inch, but accurate measurements at such enormous pressures have not been possible because of the limitations of present equipment. However, he has been able to make accurate measurements at pressures up to 1,275 atmospheres, or nine tons per square inch—at pressures ten or more times higher than pressures previously reported for such investigations.

Anti-Vaccination Bill Faces Defeat

Legislation to reepal the compulsory vaccination law faces certain final defeat in the Senate, either Thursday or Monday, following acceptance by the House of Representatives of an adverse committee report on the repeal bill.

House action came yesterday by a vote of 70 to 16. The Senate is expected to concur in the House action without debate.

Representative Charles W. Olson (R) of Ashland, led the fight for repeal, insisting that vaccination is "dangerous, inhuman and sometimes fatal." Mr. Olsen also insisted that compulsory vaccination is "compulsory blood poisoning."

The House and Senate rapidly pushed through to enactment Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's proposal allowing the various cities and towns to withhold announcement of their local tax rates until after passage of the State budget. The Governor signed the measure immediately.

Although the measure was rushed through both branches, a short debate ensued in the Senate where Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham, attacked the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means for delaying action on the budget.

In the House a bill to abolish the present 22-member Boston City Council and to substitute a nine-member council, with all members elected at large, was defeated by a standing vote of 62 to 6. The present Council is made up of one councillor elected from each of the 22 wards.

The House killed a bill prohibiting theatrical entertainers from using fictitious names.

Meanwhile, Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, sent to the Legislature a requested opinion in which he stated that it would be constitutional to establish a $500 penalty for violations of the State Fair Trade Law.

Bridge Plans Approved

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, announced today approval of plans of the Connecticut Highway Department for reconstruction of a bridge across Wilson Cove at South Norwalk, Conn.

Stations WIXAL-WIXAR

For Thursday, April 20

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7.00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7.30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature": "Visits to Literary Scenes—Concord." Prof. John C. Scammell, Boston University.

8:00 p. m.—"L'Heure Symphonique": Selections from Famous Operas.

Modern Sawmills Rise in N. H. As Timber Salvage Moves On

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 19—The timber salvage program in New Hampshire has brought about at least one thing—the most rapid modernization of sawmill facilities in the history of the State. For many years most sawmill operators in New Hampshire have employed the same old-fashioned methods showing little inclination to modernize. The timber salvage program has created such a demand for sawmill facilities that many new mills have been setup and many of these are the most modern types. Probably the most up-to-date sawmill in the State is the electric-powered mill recently setup at West Concord where timber is being sawed in conjunction with a dry-storage site established by the Timber Salvage Administration. Each piece of machinery at this all-electric sawmill is equipped with an individual electric motor and an individual meter to determine the cost and efficiency of each operation. On one shift this mill has been turning out between ten and twelve thousand feet of timber a day and the adoption of a second shift will step up production to about 20,000 board feet each day. The use of a night shift will call for still further use of electricity as not only the mill must be lighted but for loading and piling of cut lumber.

Other new mills established to accommodate the abnormal timber loads include mills operated by steam, water, Diesel engines, auto engines, and one operated by an airplane motor.

Soil Conservation

Earl P. Robinson, head of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for New Hampshire, expects that an all-time record for Agricultural Conservation activities will be established this year with 8,000 New Hampshire farmers expected to participate. Last year 6,600 New Hampshire farmers took part in the Federal soil conservation program but so far this year more than 5,000 have signed up with the 7,900 record of 1937 expected to be shattered. The 1939 program is more extensive than the previous programs as soil building materials will be furnished to those participating. In connection with this program, 600 carloads of lime and 150 carloads of superphosphate will be shipped into the State. The inclusion of this chemical assistance is the result of financial inability of many farmers to restore the chemical contents of the soil. According to AAA authorities, New Hampshire farmers should use about 30,000 tons of lime and 7,000 tons of superphosphate each year but have been using only 4,000 tons of lime and 1,000 tons of superphosphate.

Utility Regulation

The present public probe into the affairs of the Concord Electric Company has received considerable public attention, and while the actual benefits that may accrue along the lines of a rate reduction are not known at this time, it is generally agreed that the inquiry has provided public knowledge of the powers of the State Public Service Commission with regard to regulation of utilities in behalf of the public interest. It is the general policy of the Commission to use the records it requires utilities to file with it to arrive at decisions relative to rate reductions in private negotiations. In the Concord Electric Company case the Public Service Commission had requested a cut of $75,000 in the Company's rates which the Company claimed it was financially unable to make. So the Commission ordered the public probe into the affairs of the Company to determine if circumstances justify the demand for the reduction. Through this medium, the financial setup of the Company has been made public, affiliations of the Company have been disclosed, and the yield to stockholders has been revealed.

Dry Party Anniversary

The 70th anniversary of the founding of the Prohibition Party will be observed in Boston by a conference and supper at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, 35 Temple Street, Beacon Hill, April 25. The speakers will be D. Leigh Colvin, Prohibition Party nominee for President of the United States in 1936; Roger W. Babson of Wellesley Hills, and Edward E. Blake of Chicago, National Chairman of the party.

Motorists Use Speed on Taxes

Charles R. Gilley, Chief Clerk of the Registry of Motor Vehicles, said yesterday that it is anticipated that there will be a marked decrease this year in the number of complaints made by local tax collectors against motorists for nonpayment of automobile excise taxes.

Due to the system of triple warnings, Mr. Gilley stated, and to the fact that the public knows that the Registry "means business" in enforcing this law "we anticipate a sizable decrease in the number of complaints that will be filed by the tax collectors this year."

Under the law the Registrar, after he receives notice from tax collectors, revokes the registration of cars whose owners are 90 days delinquent in payment of the excise tax.

Last year 60,000 complaints were received from tax collectors. In the majority of cases the tax was paid before further steps were taken. Only 5,000 registrations were revoked.

One Cent Richer?

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Cox

State Director of the Massachusetts Consumers Institute samples milk out of new paper container introduced by farmers' co-operative. Hearing of the State Milk Control Board will deal with whether an extra cent shall be charged for milk sold in these containers.

Milk Price Key To Control Board Hearing Friday

The price of milk will be the topic of discussion at a public hearing Friday at 10:30 a. m. before the Massachusetts State Milk Control Board at the State House. One of the major questions to be decided is whether or not an extra cent should be charged for milk sold in the new paper containers recently introduced in Boston.

The Control Board has ruled that an extra cent should be charged for milk sold in paper containers. In protesting this ruling Howard W. Selby, General Manager of the United Farmers Co-operative, claims they are prepared to market their milk at the same price as bottle containers to the retail grocery trade.

This will benefit the consumer, he declared, by eliminating the five cent deposit on bottles and the need for their return. It is expected that many consumer and civic organizations will be represented at the hearing to protest against the Board's ruling.

Wellesley Adds To History Corps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., April 19—President Mildred H. McAfee of Wellesley College has just announced two new appointments in the history department of the college, which are in keeping with the new policy trend to give students an opportunity to study with a professor who has had sound practical experience.

Dr. Erna Patzelt will be the Mary Whiten Calkins visiting professor for 1939-40, who will give an advanced course in medieval history. She is a former member of the League of Nations Committee in International Intellectual Co-operation, and from 1918-22 was in the Press Department of the German Embassy in Vienna.

The other appointment is that of Miss Louise Holborn, who held an executive post in the reconstruction work of the Province Greymark in West Prussia from 1925-29.

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All this furore about dressing up to make yourself look as much like a "little gal" as possible has finally found itself at our hands . . . and the result is that, if things go right, and as the designers and whatnot have planned, we'll all be trotting around wearing gingham gloves this summer!

Of course the idea will not be to team too much of this gingham business up together. Rather to use it sparingly, and perhaps wear check gloves with a plain frock, and then tote along a matching check bag. Because otherwise there's going to be just too much of it around, and the whole idea will be ruined! Filene's is already going in for them . . . and you can buy a pair of very short-short gloves . . . Merry Hull's "finger free" gloves, they are . . . for something like $1.65 a pair. And the same price for the longer ones. The matching handbags come in various styles and cost you $3 each. In red, black, brown, green, or navy check. Personally we think you'll want to wear the gloves a bit in the privacy of your own room just to get used to them. We once had a pair of red and white polka dot gloves made up for us, and for three days we felt just like the end man in a minstrel show! But it was all a matter of acclimating ourself; for within a few days we thought nothing of wearing them.

♪ ♪ ♪

Flowers and all The accessories

For some reason or other, we'd never think of Raymond's for flowers . . . but there they are. Plenty of them! Along with a flock of forks and trowels and weeders that are so necessary at this time of the year! And the prices seem ever so reasonable. For instance, you can buy little two-year old rose bushes for 20 cents apiece . . . or a lily bulb for a dime. Iris come for seven cents apiece, and dahlias are a penny more. All kinds of gladiolus bulbs for 15 cents a dozen. The man must have rattled off at least a dozen different kinds! Including a Mary Pickford, for good measure. And as for grapevines . . . they were only 12 cents. Of course, they aren't going to be producing grapes this year: but if you plan on staying where you are for some years, you're going to be sorry later on, if you don't plant a grape vine or two right now!

Sheer ensembles In black or navy

They were just out of the box, and just off the boat . . . or something! Anyhow it didn't take the women shoppers at Slattery's long to find out that for $19.95 they could get a sheer-sheer ensemble in the wanted dark colors. Black or navy. The low V-neck of the short-sleeved dress had a little scalloping of white piqué, and a flock of flowers, which peeked out at the low V-opening of the matching coat which went over it. Redingote effect. The coat, by the way, has the biggest lapels on its collar! Big wide ones that laid out flat . . . and the collar was made of starched piqué, which was all eyelet embroidered up to a fare-the-well! The bell sleeves were three-quarter length, and they, too, were bordered with a narrow white piqué scalloping. Which, by the way, was sewed in, so you could keep it as nice and fresh looking as the removable collar on the coat.

And incidentally, you who plan on keeping up with the mode, and being correct from the foundation out, will no doubt be interested in meeting Miss Juliette Chapeau, special representative of the Warner Corset Company, who will be there at Slattery's from Thursday through Saturday this week. She'll tell you all about "Le Gant" models, and give you personal advice regarding your own individual figure.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

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Black, Blue, Brown, White

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EVERY one likes Sealtest-approved Butter Pecan Ice Cream! That's because there are plenty of buttered and salted fresh-roasted pecan meats in every spoonful of this extra-smooth ice cream . . . *plus* the *richness* and that deliciously natural flavor that comes from using only the finest and purest ingredients obtainable! Get yours today at your neighborhood Fro-joy dealer's.

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Glee Club concert	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Sheriff Bob": sketch	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Sport comment	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders": vocal	"Bandstand"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Richard Himber's Orch.	News commentator	"Dinner Dance Time"
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Austin Strong, talk	"The Question Wheel"	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket":	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	Rita Rio's Orchestra	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Organ Melodies
8:00 "Gang Busters":	"Midweek Function":	**"One Man's Family":**	Concert Orchestra	"The Wordcasters"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	**dramatic sketch**	Concert Orchestra	Harper's Varieties
8:30 **Paul Whiteman's**	"Hobby Lobby": Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.:	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"Silver Minstrels"
8:45 **Orchestra; guests**	Ellman, interviews	vocalists	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"Sweet and Low"
9:00 **Theater: Rowena**	"Horse & Buggy Days":	**"Town Hall Tonight,"**	Dramatization	Dance Music
9:15 **Cook, R. Bowman,**	variety program	**with Fred Allen and**	Al Kavelin's Orchestra	Dance Music
9:30 **"Bench in Wash-**	**'Wings for the Martins':**	**Company; interview:**	"Music by Faith"	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
9:45 **ington Square"**	**dramatization**	**P. Van Steeden's Orch.**	"Music by Faith"	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:00 Raymond Paige, 99	National Institute of	Kay Kyser's College of	"There's a Law Against	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:15 Men and a Girl	Immigrant Welfare	Musical Knowledge	It": legal oddities	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:30 "It Can Be Done":	Postmaster Gen. James	Kay Kyser's College of	"The Music Counter":	Dance music
10:45 Edgar A. Guest	A. Farley	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stoker' Orches-	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Forecasts: news	News; weather; music	News Service	tra; soloists	Bill Fontaine's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Henry Kalis' Orchestra	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
11:30 Ozzie Nelson's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Frankie Masters' Orch.	Joe Bratlain's Orch.
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Freddy Martin's Orch.	Featherstone's Orch.

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News: 'Morning Review'	"Sunrise Special"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecast: music	"The Woman Buys"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Talk: music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Hollywood Discoveries"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Hillbilly music
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Gospel Singer	"Variations"	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	**Comment from Berlin**	"Central City": sketch	"The Nation's School of	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	'John's Other Wife': sk.	the Air"	Commentator
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ed. McConnell, songs	"Just Plain Bill": sk	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother": sk.	Mme. Maria Gregoire	"Woman in White": sk.	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 **Berlin comment**	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Poultrymen's talk	Vocal quartet
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Be Kind to Animals"	Frank Roberts, tenor
11:30 "Big Sister": sk.	Forecast: musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Fashion Congress
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	Network speaker	Piano soloist
12:00 Kate Smith speaks	News; "Checkerboard	"The Carters": sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James": sk.	Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Italian program"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	"Musical Varieties"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: W. Blau-	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"Music That Soothes"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	fuss' Orchestra	News Service	Boston C. of C. Lunch-	**"The Monitor News"**
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	Voice; organ; violin	eon; Elmer F. Andrews,	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	speaker	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Footlight Echoes"	Organ recital
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob": sketch	Don Artiste, pianist	"Footlight Echoes"	Gilbert and Sullivan
2:15 Dramatic sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"Government Reports"	Hour: "Pinafore"
2:30 **American School of**	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Household talk	Sport reports	Gilbert and Sullivan
2:45 **the Air**	Hymns of All Churches	Concert Internationale	Don Artiste, pianist	Hour: "Pinafore"
3:00 News Service	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"Mary Marlin": sketch	**Boston Bees - Philadel-**	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Army Band	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"Ma Perkins": sketch	**phia baseball game**	Sport reports
3:30 Walberg Brown's	"What's the Answer?"	Pepper Young's Family	**Boston Bees - Philadel-**	Sport reports
3:45 Strings	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	**phia baseball game**	Sport reports
4:00 Lebrun Sisters	'Smile Parade": vocal-	"Backstage Wife": sk.	**Boston Bees - Philadel-**	Sport reports
4:15 "Mood Patterns"	ists; orchestra	"Stella Dallas"	**phia baseball game**	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	**Spanish Songs by De-**	"Vic and Sade"	**Boston Bees - Philadel-**	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	**Falla; soprano; harps**	"Girl Alone": sketch	**phia baseball game**	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Be Kind to Animals"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Sheriff Bob": sketch	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	**Gov. Saltonstall**	News Service	Dinner Concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Studio program	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Musicale	"Bandstand"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Cafe Continental"	News commentator	"Around the Town"
7:15 "Finding Yourself"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Around the Town"
7:30 Joe E. Brown: H.	"Off the Sound Track"	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet":	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45 Sosnik's Orchestra	"Off the Sound Track"	"Don't You Believe It"	dramatization	Legion speaker
8:00 **Kate Smith Hour:**	"Parade of Progress":	**Vallee Variety Hour:**	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 **Burgess Meredith:**	"Cheese": drama	**Connecticut Yankees,**	Musical program	Glee Club; orchestra;
8:30 **Abbott and Cos-**	**Rochester Civic Orches-**	**Cliff Arquette; Edward**	**"Sinfonietta": Nicholai**	soloists
8:45 **tello; orchestra**	**tra; Dr. Howard Han-**	**Everett Horton**	**Berezowsky, conductor**	Glee Club; orchestra;
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	**son, conductor**	**"Good News of 1939":**	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	soloists
9:15 teur hour	Radio City Four	**preview of "The Hardys**	John Steele, news	Glee Club; orchestra;
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	**"America's Town Meet-**	**Ride High"; Frank**	"Famous First Facts":	soloists
9:45 teur hour	**ing": "Can We Depend**	**Morgan; M. Korjus; or.**	interviews; music	Glee Club; orchestra;
10:00 **"Tune-Up Time";**	**Upon Youth to Follow**	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby;**	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:15 **Walter O'Keefe; A.**	**the American Way?"**	**Bob Burns; Irene Her-**	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:30 **Kostelanetz' Orch.**	**"New England Talks It**	**vey; Jackie Cooper;**	Concert Revue: Kath-	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:45 **"Viewpoints"**	**Over": forum**	**John Trotter's Or.**	ryn Witwer, soprano;	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Forecasts: news	News; weather; music	News Service	A. Bazziore; orchestra	Lyle Stanton's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
11:30 Charles Baum's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Network program	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Bill Fontaine's Orch.
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Network program	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Jerry Franklin's Orch.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, April 20

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, April 20

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

DOWN GO KODAK PRICES

THE new price tags on almost every camera in our big stock make exciting reading. Kodak's new price reductions cover the latest models of Kodaks and Brownies. Get set now for the long summer of picture taking just ahead—graduate to a new, up-to-the-minute camera. Comprehensive selection here. Helpful advice from photo-trained salesmen. Trade-ins arranged.

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Alton, R. I., Indian Winner in B. A. A. Run—Simmons Wins Game for Boston

Tarzan Brown Out in Front With New Course Record

BULLETIN

BOSTON, April 19 (AP) — Tarzan Brown, a Narragansett Indian from Alton, R. I., ran away from the field today in the B. A. A.'s 26-mile, 385-yard marathon, to repeat his victory of 1936 and join a small circle of two-time winners in the 43-year-old event.

Brown smashed all existing records for the course, finishing in 2h. 28m. 51.8s.

By the Associated Press

Tarzan Brown, Narragansett Indian from Alton, R. I., led the B. A. A. Marathon field over the testing Newton Hills today and swept toward the finish line of the 26 mile, 385 yard course—five miles away—with a 350-yard lead over his nearest pursuer.

Brown, who won the race in 1936, appeared to be running easily. His time of 1h. 57m. 47.8s. at the 21-mile mark surpassed his own unbroken record for the distance.

Walter Young of Verdun, Que., who ran neck and neck with Brown over the early part of the course, trailed along in second place, Gerard Cote of St. Hyacinthe, Que., and Leslie Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I., the pre-race favorite, following along some distance back.

Brown was at least a quarter of a mile ahead of the field at Coolidge Corner, where he was clocked in 2h. 12m. 39.4s., about four minutes better than the record for the 23 miles.

Bees Win Morning Game 7–6

The Bees went into a four-way tie for first place in the National League standing when they scored a 12-inning victory over the Philadelphia nine at National League Field this morning. Al Simmons put the locals into the win column with a single in the 12th scoring Garms from second base.

Due to the inclement weather the opening season affair drew less than 2,000 fans. Debs Garms tied the game up in the ninth with a single to left scoring Al Lopez, thereby setting the stage for the dramatic 12th-inning single of Simmons. The former Athletics outfielder was the leading hitter of the Bees with three, Buddy Hassett and Tony Cuccinello had two each.

The cold, damp weather was not to the liking of Milkman Jim Turner and Errickson. Shoffner and Posedel followed. The latter, ex-Brooklyn veteran, went into the box in the 10th inning and pitched no-hit ball. The only Philadelphia hitter to reach first against him did so on an error. Eddie Miller, new Bee shortstop, made both Boston errors.

The winning run came when Garms bunted. The Texan bumped into Powers, Philadelphia first baseman, on the play and the latter dropped the ball for an error. West sacrificed Garms to second, Hassett walked, and Simmons produced his important single to center. Score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
Boston	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	7	12	2
Phila.	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	10	2

Batteries—Turner, Errickson, Shoffner, Posedel and Lopez; Mulcahy, Smith, Butcher and Millies. Time 3h. 1m.

Former Marathon Winners

	H.	M.	S.
1897—J. J. McDermott, New York, N. Y.	2	55	10
1898—R. J. McDonald, Cambridge, Mass.	2	42	
1899—L. J. Brignoli, Cambridge, Mass.	2	54	38
1900—J. J. Caffrey, Hamilton, Ont.	2	39	44⅖
1901—J. J. Caffrey, Hamilton, Ont.	2	39	23⅗
1902—S. A. Mellor, Yonkers, N. Y.	2	43	
1903—J. C. Lorden, Cambridge, Mass.	2	41	29⅘
1904—Michael Spring, New York, N. Y.	2	38	4⅖
1905—Fred Lorz, Mohawk A. C., Yonkers, N. Y.	2	38	25⅗
1906—Timothy Ford, Hampshire A. A.	2	45	45
1907—Thomas Longboat, West End Y. M. C. A., Toronto, Can.	2	24	24
1908—T. P. Morrissey, Yonkers, N. Y.	2	25	43½
1909—Henri Renaud, Nashua, N. H.	2	53	36⅘
1910—F. L. Cameron, Amherst, N. S.	2	28	52⅖
1911—C. H. De Mar, North Dorchester A. A.	2	21	39⅗
1912—M. J. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., New York, N. Y.	2	21	18⅕
1913—Frit Carlson, Minneapolis, Minn.	2	25	14⅘
1914—James Duffy, Rambler Bicycle Club, Hamilton, Ont.	2	25	1⅕
1915—E. O. Fabre, Richmond A. C., Montreal, Can.	2	31	41⅕
1916—A. V. Roth, Dorchester Club, Dorchester, Mass.	2	27	16⅖
1917—W. J. Kennedy, Morningside A. C., New York, N. Y.	2	28	37⅘
1919—C. W. A. Linder, Hurja A. C., Quincy, Mass.	2	29	13⅖
1926—Peter Trivoulides, New York, N. Y.	2	29	31
1921—F. T. Zuna, Paulist A. C., New York, N. Y.	2	18	57⅖
1922—C. H. De Mar, Dorchester Club	2	18	10
1923—C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post 90, A. L.	2	23	47⅖
1924—C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post 90, A. L.	2	29	40⅕
1925—C. L. Mellor, Illinois A. C.	2	33	⅗
1926—J. C. Miles, Sydney Mines, N. S.	2‡	25	40⅖
1927—C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post 90, A. L.	2	40	22⅕
1929—J. C. Miles, Olympic Club, Hamilton, Ont.	2	33	8⅖
1928—C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post 90, A. L.	2	37	7⅘
1930—C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post 90, A. L.	2	34	48⅕
1931—J. P. Henigan, North Medford Club	2	46	40⅘
1932—Paul De Bruyn, German-American A. C., N. Y.	2	32	7⅗
1933—Leslie Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I.	2‡	31	1⅗
1934—Dave Komonen, Frood Mines, Sudbury, Ont.	2	32	53⅘
1935—John A. Kelley, Arlington, Mass.	2	32	7⅗
1936—Ellison M. Brown, Alton, R. I.	2	33	40⅘
1937—Walter Young, Verdun, Que.	2	33	20
1938—Leslie Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I.	2	35	34⅘

*Record for the 25-mile course. †Record for the 26-mile 205-yard course run in 1924, 1925, and 1926. ‡Record for present course of 26 miles 385 yards.

Sailing Dates Set

MONTREAL (CP) — Opening dates for the annual international sailing series between the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club and the Rochester Yacht Club have been set for July 8-9. The dinghy sailing series will open with a two-day meet on near-by Lake St. Louis and will conclude at Rochester July 15-16.

Claims Distinction

WEST POINT, N. Y. (AP)—Walter French, baseball coach at the United States Military Academy, claims to be the only athlete to be a member of world championship teams in two sports. He was with the Philadelphia Athletics in 1929 and the Pottsville football team, the professional champions of 1925.

"The University"

$12.75

HAND LASTED oxford of selected black or tan calf for men desiring a distinctive and outstanding shoe, with tapering medium toe, English custom detailing, ventilated leather lining and the comfort and styling that only hand lasting can give a shoe. Other street and dress shoes $7.75 up.

Fine imported clocked French lisles in muted tones for Spring $1.65.

MEN'S SHOP
15 WEST STREET
BOSTON

THAYER McNEIL

Singing in the Rain

Attendance

By the Associated Press

Even without its biggest drawing card, the New York Yankees, major-league baseball attracted a total of 118,923 fans to the four games that got by the weather man on the two-day opening program.

The Yanke were rained out in Washington Monday and at home Tuesday, thereby keeping an expected 90,000 fans from passing through the turnstiles. With the Yanks, Athletics and St. Louis Browns in the American League and the Chicago Cubs in the National slated to open Wednesday, it is possible the total first-game attendance will go over the 200,000 mark, thereby surpassing the 1938 figure of 193,055.

Biggest crowd of the curtailed Monday-Tuesday program turned out in Detroit, where the Tigers and Chicago White Sox played before 47,000 cash customers. In the National League, the top attendance was the 30,644 mark hit by the Pirates and Reds in Cincinnati Monday.

The game by game figures:

National League

	Attendance
*Pittsburgh at Cincinnati	30,644
St. Louis at Pittsburgh	15,783
New York at Brooklyn	25,496
Total	71,923

American League

Chicago at Detroit	47,000
Grand Total	118,923

(*Opened season Monday; other games Tuesday).

Wildcat Skippers In Busy Week End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., April 19—A busy two days faces University of New Hampshire yachtsmen this week end as Wildcat skippers and crews compete in the New England championship dinghy regatta at Providence, April 22 and 23, and in a dual meet Sunday afternoon with Dartmouth here.

Two racing teams and one alternate will be sent to Providence for the two-day meet, while three will be entered against the Big Green. Selection of skippers and crews for both meets will be decided at the regular club meeting tomorrow evening.

For the first time, the new Alumni boat will be put into competition in the meet here Sunday. The boat, like the other five of the fleet, a 16-foot sloop-rigged Town Class junior, was purchased through the contributions of 20 alumni.

Scheduled races for the remainder of the season include Tufts and Massachusetts Institute, May 7; Harvard, May 14; and Brown, May 21.

Steam Rollers Join Pro Football Loop

NEW YORK (AP)—Joseph Rosentover, President of the American Football Association, has announced that the Providence Steam Rollers will be represented in the circuit next fall, and that the Wilmington Clippers are expected to join. The league will have 10 teams, in New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Delaware, and possibly Pennsylvania.

Minor League Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 18

American Association
All games postponed, rain and cold.

Pacific Coast League
Oakland 5, Portland 2.
Los Angeles 5, San Diego 4 (11 innings.)
Seattle 7, Hollywood 5.
San Francisco 6, Sacramento 5.

Texas League
Beaumont 9, Shreveport 5.
Dallas at Tulsa, cold.
Houston 6, San Antonio 5.
Fort Worth 4, Oklahoma City 2.

Southern Association
Chattanooga 7, Nashville 4.
Memphis 5, Birmingham 4.
Knoxville 12, Atlanta 11.
New Orleans 6, Little Rock 2.

Oldham Wins

OLDHAM, England (CP)—Oldham defeated Halifax 14 to 2 in an English Rugby League match played April 18.

By a Staff Photographer

Upper: Buddy Hassett, new Bee outfielder from Brooklyn, entertains team mates at Hotel Kenmore when rain interfered with yesterday's ball game. In back of photo are Johnny Cooney and a rookie catcher, Phil Masi. To Hassett's right is Al Simmons, veteran outfielder. Lower: Casey Stengel and Doc Prothro indulge in a little "lobby" baseball.

Sporting Around the Hub

Girls' Softball Team Tryouts

A first workout for the Boston Olympets, girls' softball team which will perform at the Garden this summer, has been set for tomorrow night. More than 50 girls have signified their intention of trying out for the team, with all the girls coming from within a 20-mile radius of Boston.

Harvard's hopes for a successful defense of its Rowe Cup rowing championship were dimmed today with the announcement that a foot injury may keep Bill Rowe, varsity stroke, out of the shell next Saturday. Rowe is the most experienced varsity oarsman to fill the place left vacant by the graduation of Spike Chace, who stroked the Crimson varsity to three successive victories over Yale and captained an undefeated crew. Rowe stroked the junior varsity last season, winding up with a win over the Elis. If Rowe cannot compete, his place will be taken by Jack Wilson, a sophomore, who formerly stroked the Exeter Prep School eight. Harvard will race against M. I. T., Boston University, and Rutgers.

Northeastern and Tufts were scheduled to meet in baseball this afternoon at Huntington Field, Brookline, but the weather was not conducive to the game. Boston College and Fordham were also due to play at Alumni Field, Newton.

The rain also put a damper on the number of spectators viewing the B. A. A. Marathon. Usually half a million persons line the course from Hopkinton to Boston, but the figure today was way below that total.

This is the next to the last week of spring football practice for Boston University candidates. Head Coach Pat Hanley said the other day that he would like a longer practice, but it was his contention that an inexperienced but eligible player is much more preferable to an experienced but ineligible player.

Plan to Increase Sugar Bowl Seats

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 17 (AP)—Frankly admitting an attempt to undermine Pasadena's Rose Bowl prestige if possible, officials of the New Orleans Mid-Winter Sports Association announced over the week-end that a 70,000-seat stadium would be ready for the Sugar Bowl football game here next Jan. 1.

Herbert A. Benson, President of the association which sponsors the Sugar Bowl game, said campaigners, local business men, had raised $550,000 to add 32,000 seats to the 38,000 now in Tulane Stadium where the New Year's game is played.

The slogan "Sweeten Business with the Sugar Bowl" was used, he said, the inspiration coming from the sight of crowds turned away after 50,000 fans packed the stadium last Jan. 2 to see Texas Christian trounce Carnegie Tech.

Attendance figures have more than doubled since the first Sugar Bowl game here five years ago, and the increased seating capacity, Benson said, will enable the association to make more attractive financial offers to teams invited to play.

"We will offer each team 37½ per cent of the receipts, and it won't cost a team as much to come here to play as it would to travel out to the Coast," he said.

The Mid-Winter Sports Association plans to pay back the $550,000 just raised from citizens and business houses at a yearly rate yet to be specified, but starting in 1945.

Reiser Farmed Out

BROOKLYN (AP)—The Dodgers have sent Harold (Pete) Reiser, rookie sensation of tre Florida spring campaigning, to their Elmira (N. Y.) farm in the Eastern League.

The Brooklyn Club also announced the signing of George Jeffcoat, right-hand pitcher, to a one-year contract.

Royal Bermuda Cup Won by Larchmont

ESSEX, Conn., April 17 (AP)—A four-man crew representing the Larchmont, N. Y. Yacht Club capturned the Royal Bermuda Dinghy Cup yesterday from the Essex Yacht Club in a series of races on Connecticut River here.

The Essex club had held the Cup for the last five years having won it from Larchmont in a race at Bermuda.

The winner took the first, second, third, fourth and sixth races in a best five out of nine over a course made choppy by a cold, raw wind.

Frank Campbell of the visitors took three races.

The Larchmont team consisted of Richard Maxwell, Edward Maxwell, Frank Keshan, and Campbell.

Sailing for Essex were George Isdale, Walter Rowe, Sam Wetherall, and Bill Dodge.

Sports Roundup

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 19 (AP)—They tell you up in New England the Brown football team will be the class of the East this fall . . . Dink Templeton, Stanford track coach, thinks he has a coming champ in Clyde Jeffrey, a freshman who has stepped the century in 9.8 and the furlong in 20.8.

One Minute Interview

Casey Stengel: "The Giants probably have got five better men hitting in a row than any other team in the National League . . . Fellows like Moore, Ott, Bonura, Danning and Demaree can start a rally and keep it going."

One reason Ralph Guldahl is tops is that he spends hour upon hour drilling while the other boys are playing around in the locker room and elsewhere . . . Keep an eye on an 18-year-old southpaw named Al Olsen, with San Diego in the Coast league . . . Umpires say he has more stuff than Lefty Gomez had when he was 18 . . . Joe Cronin says his Red Sox probably are the worst educated team in the majors with only six college guys on the club . . . What about Berg—he's a whole college in himself, isn't he?

Cheering Section

Football coaches are breathing easier again now that Doc Sutherland is comfortably located in that state job in Pennsylvania. . . They hope the State's got him tied to a good long contract.

Quite a to-do was raised when the Reds and Red Sox used up four dozen balls in an exhibition game last week. . . That's nothing. Four years ago the Boston Bees and N. C. State played in Fayetteville, N. C., and used up 188 balls before they had to call the game in the sixth inning. . . Thrill dept: Johnny Revolta says he got his biggest when he won the first big match of his career against Walter Hagen in the 1935 P. G. A. tourney.

They'll Be Ready

Three South Carolina football coaches—Catfish Smith and Ted Twomey of U. of S. C., and Tatum Grissette of The Citadel—are taking flying lessons and will be set to get out of town pronto if the going gets too tough.

No Tea Party

There ought to be some tall pushing around when Fordham and Tulane meet at New Orleans next October. . . Statistics show the Rams led the country last year in rushing offense, with the Green Wave second. . . Averages were 4.72 and 4.65 yards net per play.

Phillie Final Scheduled For Beehive Tomorrow

BULLETIN

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—The weather played havoc with the major leagues baseball schedule today for the third-straight day, causing postponement of all games except the Bees Patriots' Day doubleheader with the Phillies at Boston.

Even the weather was none too good at Boston where the Bees and Phillies played to a slim crowd of 1,952 in the morning game.

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Anxious to embark upon the National League race in competition with the Phillies, whom they figure are easy marks, the Bees are unanimously in favor of the Legislature passing a law against this New England weather. They have the support of Casey Stengel and Bob Quinn. The Phils are at the Hive tomorrow for the final contest of the scheduled series, and then Stengel takes his club over to the Polo Grounds for Friday's opening with the pennant-aspiring Giants.

The Bees started the flag race at the Polo Grounds last year, and dropped two out of three to Terry, Ott and company. The Giants offer the stiffest possible competition at home, where the fences are short at the foul lines. In the '38 opener, the Bees went under by a 13-to-1 score and would like to have one or two triumphs on the ledger at the expense of the Phils before invading New York.

MacFayden Rested

However, every cloud has a silver lining, and Stengel admitted today that his athletes appreciated a little inactivity. They had been busy every afternoon since a week ago last Saturday, until yesterday's postponement. The Swarm was in Orlando that day, in the midst of a series with the Washington Senators. Danny MacFayden, in particular, is willing to accept extra rest. He will either close the Phillie series here tomorrow, or open with the Giants on Friday. Stengel may not be so anxious to pitch the Deacon at the Polo Grounds, though, because he was the starting moundsman last spring when the club took that 13-1 beating.

The Phillies came to town with a new right fielder. His name, if you are interested, is Legrant Scott, and the boy began his athletic career at the University of Alabama, the campus which also knew Fred Sington, Jim Tabor and several other major leaguers. Scott was a collegiate hurler, but soon discovered that he could make more money playing in the outfield and hitting every day.

Joined Birmingham

The new Phillie jumped the campus five years ago and joined the Birmingham Barons. When the Barons ran short of outfielders, Scott kicked away his toe plate and bought a pair of sun glasses. That was in the mid-season of '35. Last year he batted .322 in 150 Southern Association games, ranking seventh among all regulars. Only two other players received more bases on balls. One of them, incidentally, was Sington, who is now with the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Although the Phils are considered the door mats of the National League, this rookie must have something to bat fourth in the line-up of Doc Prothro. To start the campaign in right field, Scott had to beat out Chuck Klein, who is no stranger around the senior league. At the finish of the Grapefruit League grind, Legrant was pacing the Phils at bat. Being manager at Little Rock in '38, another Southern Association outfit, Prothro was in a position to know Scott. The boy's hitting took more than one game away from the Rocks.

May From Newark

Merrill May is another promising youngster on the Prothro roster. Merrill was in the Yankee chain last year, at Newark, where he hit a cool .331 and finished third in the International League. He also was third in runs batted in. The boy missed much of the spring training work because of an injury, but Prothro says he is now ready to take over third base. However, as Emmett Mueller starred at the far turn in the Grapefruit League, the manager will give his Newark rookie a day or two more of inactivity.

The Giants broke away from the tape yesterday with a convincing 7-to-3 triumph over their traditional rivals, the Dodgers. With Harry Gumbert going the route on the mound, the Terrymen combed Brooklyn hurling for 13 hits, including a home run by Zeke Bonura. Joe Medwick and Johnny Mize drove in all three runs as the Cardinals defeated the Pirates, 3 to 2. In the American League, Tom Bridges pitched Detroit to an easy 6-to-1 victory over the White Sox. A grand total of 118,923 sat through the three openers in weather more suitable for football.

Smith and Blake Receive Lady Byng and Hart Honors

MONTREAL, April 19 (CP)—Hockey's highest individual award, the Dr. David A. Hart Memorial trophy, was bestowed yesterday on Hector (Toe) Blake, a 25-year-old speedster from the mining country who kept Montreal Canadiens in the National League running most of the season just past.

The league President, Frank Calder, announced designation of Blake as the player most valuable to his team in 1938-39. Few will oppose the choice of Hector by hockey writers, for he led the league in point-making despite the fact the Canadiens were in the cellar most of the winter and finished sixth in the standing.

Smith Honored

Simultaneously, the President announced selection of Clint Smith of New York Rangers as winner of the Lady Byng trophy, presented annually to the player who, in the writers' opinion, "combines the highest standard of sportsmanship with outstanding ability." With only two minutes in penalties against him, the 160-pound centerman from Saskatoon finished fourth in the point-making totals, although his line was broken up for long periods by injuries to his wingmen, Lynn Patrick and Cecil Dillon.

Blake, in his fourth season in the big time, put together 24 goals and 23 assists for a total of 47 scoring points. Even when things looked darkest for the Habitants, he was driving in from left wing to make pretty plays with Paul Haynes and Johnny Gagnon. His value was accentuated by his willingness to backcheck.

Coaches' Player

Born at Victoria Mines, Ont., Blake gained his first hockey prominence at nearby Kirkland Lake and was drafted for service with Hamilton, Ont., when that city's Tigers were among the most prominent of senior amateur clubs. Coaches admire his readiness to obey orders and to battle when the going is hardest.

Smith, the league's greatest addict of the newspaper comic sections, is as quiet off the ice as on. Born 24 years ago at Assiniboia, Sask., he moved at an early age to Saskatoon and played junior hockey there until, like so many other western youngsters, he was summoned to Lester Patrick's Ranger school at Winnipeg. He spent a short period with the Rangers two seasons ago and was called in for the full campaign last winter.

Succeeds Shore

Blake, who succeeded Boston's Eddie Shore to the Hart trophy, beat out Syl Apps of Toronto and Johnny Gottselig of Chicago, high-scoring forwards who were second and third in the voting respectively.

Smith won the cup held last season by Gordon Drillon of Toronto, who topped the league in scoring in 1937-38 but was out of action for six weeks this winter with a broken thumb Second and third behind Smith were Marty Barry of Detroit, who won the trophy two years ago, and Apps.

Blake and Smith joined Frank Brimsek in the season's list of individual trophy winners. Brimsek, goaltending star of Boston Bruins in his first season as a big-leaguer, was previously announced as recipient of the Calder trophy as outstanding rookie and of the Vezina trophy as leading goalie.

Green Elects White

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—Robert A. White, of Wilmette, Ill., Dartmouth College junior and reserve center on the Big Green basketball squad, has been unanimously elected captain of the 1939-40 Dartmouth quintet. He succeeds Roger M. Dudis, of Athol, Mass.

B. C. Game Postponed

NEWTON, Mass., April 19 (AP)—With the Fordham team fogbound today aboard the Colonial Line Steamer Arrow, en route from New York, a scheduled baseball game with Boston College was postponed.

College Lacrosse

At Cambridge, aMass.: Harvard 10, Tufts 0
Tufts freshmen 3, Harvard freshmen 1.

College Baseball

At Worcester Mass.: Brown at Holy Cross postponed; rain.

Phillies in Town

By a Staff Photographer

Unable to play the opening baseball game yesterday, Jim Henry, ex-Red Sox pitcher, and Walter Beck, former Cub relief hurler, lounge away the time, taking life easy and waiting for the sun to shed light and warmth.

Four Speed-Skating Events for Women Are Listed in the 1940 Olympic Program

Swiss Set Feb. 3 to 11 As Dates for Winter Olympics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 19—First official word as to the dates and the events of the 1940 Winter Olympic Games at St. Moritz, Switzerland, was received yesterday by the American Olympic Committee. The tentative program issued by the Swiss Organizing Committee sets next Feb. 3 to 11 as the period for the Games and, somewhat to the surprise of officials here, lists four speed-skating events for women, three skiing demonstrations, and a skeleton (one-man) bobsled race.

The inclusion of these events, which now await only ratification by the governing international sports federations, complicates the problems of the American Olympic Committee, for, in staging its various final trials during the past winter, no provision was made for them and, of course, there will be little time available for holding trials before the American squad sails next January.

Squad Selected

As for hockey, men's speed skating, men's and women's figure skating and two and four-man bobsledding, also listed on the program, this country is as well prepared as possibly could be expected, having already selected the major portion of its squad for these sports and having on hand considerable data to aid in filling what open berths remain.

Women's speed skating, in which races of 500, 1,000, 3,000 and 5,000-meters are listed tentatively, never has been a formal Olympic sport, although demonstration events for women were held in conjunction with the 1932 Winter Games at Lake Placid.

Skiing in Doubt

Skiing, on the other hand, always has comprised an integral part of the program. However, differences lately arisen between the International Olympic Committee and the Federation International de Ski over the definition of amateurism have left its status as an Olympic sport in doubt.

In a bulletin accompanying the program, the Swiss Organizing Committee stated that "the ski demonstrations have been included at the request of the I. O. C." What stand the F. I. S. will take is not known. At any rate, the proposed skiing program is decidedly skeletonized—only a jump, a slalom and a military team race, which does not come under F. I. S. jurisdiction, being listed.

Although it was at the suggestion of the A. O. C. that the skeleton bobsled race, last held in 1928 at St. Moritz, was added there is no "cresta" run in this country. In fact, the only one in the world, as far as it is known, is in St. Moritz and the American trials probably would have to be held there.

Comet Class Championship Fitting Climax to Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Md.—It recently was announced that the National Comet Association will hold its annual races in the Tred Avon River, off Oxford, in Talbot County, Maryland, next September. This announcement has created considerable interest among sports-sailors throughout the East, and especially among yachtsmen and boating fans of the Chesapeake Bay country who already had tentatively planned an unusually active program for the summer, and who foresee in the Comet championship events—scheduled to be held during the week-end following Labor Day—a fitting climax for the 1939 boating season.

To Talbot County residents, the coming events are of major importance, not alone because of the crowds they are expected to bring but because they will be a sort of homecoming celebration—for, although it is not generally known, the Comet Class boats originated in Talbot County.

First of these little 16-foot, centerboard sloops was designed by C. Lowdnes Johnson of this town for Mrs. Elliott Wheeler of Canterbury Manor who several years ago donated a silver bowl, known as the Gaetina Bowl, to the Chesapeake Bay Yacht Club, to be raced for annually by boats of the Comet Class for the Chesapeake Bay championship.

Growth of the Comet Class boats to national recognition began when Mrs. Wheeler's Comet No. 1 attracted the admiration of a casual summer visitor, Dr. John Eiman, of Philadelphia, now President of the National Comet Association. Dr. Eiman foresaw a future for the craft because of its durability, ease of handling, and general sailing qualities. Shortly afterwards he had the first fleet of Comets racing at Stone Harbor.

Other fleets followed, at Washington, D. C., in the Sandy Hook district of New Jersey, in New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Michigan, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, in the Puget Sound region, and in Puerto Rico.

It is interesting to note that although Talbot County claims to have originated the Comet Class boat, the Talbot fleet was the 20th to organize. It now comprises 13 boats.

Whalen to Meet Bruce Barnes In Pro Court Final

PINEHURST, N. C., April 19 (AP)—Joe Whalen of Memphis, Tenn., advanced with Bruce Barnes of Austin, Texas, yesterady into the singles finals of the North and South professional tennis tournament.

Barnes defeated Pete Peterson of New York in a semifinals match, 6—3, 5—7, 3—6, 6—0, 6—2.

Whalen, playing under difficulties, defeated Berkeley Bell of New York, 1—6, 1—6, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3.

In a doubles quarterfinals, Pete and Herman Peterson defeated Ed Kenney of Newport, R. I., and Jim McDougall of Portland, Maine, 6—0, 6—2. Barnes and Bell defeated Frank Ricricha and Dick Skeen of Hollywood, Calif., 6—3, 6—2, 2—6, 6—2.

Karel Kozeluh, the defending singles champion, and Whalen will play Peterson and Peterson today in a semifinals doubles match. The winners will play Barnes and Bell in the finals.

Cup Final Heroes

Topical

The rival captains. James Guthrie of Portsmouth (left) and Stan Cullis of Wolverhampton Wanderers

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Joe Di Maggio, New York Yankees' outfielder, signed contract for $25,000, fifteen thousand short of holdout demands.

Three Years Ago

Glenn Morris, Fort Collins, Colo., auto salesman, bettered Olympic decathlon record with 7,576 points at Kansas Relays.

Five Years Ago

John Lyman, Stanford, established world mark of 54ft. 1in. for 16-pound shot put.

Pretty Good? He's Perfect

UNADILLA, Neb. (AP)—High School Coach G. A. Bruce thinks he has a "pretty good" track prospect in Norman Masters. He won every event in a Freshman Class meet.

Besides the mile which he ran in less than five minutes, young Masters breezed through without extending himself to win the two dashes, quarter-mile, half-mile, boad jump and high jump, shot put, discus, and pole vault.

Spring Football Needed, Says Athletic Director

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

By George F. Veenker

Director of Athletics, Iowa State College

AMES, Iowa—What is spring football? One thing it very definitely is not is a prolongation of the regular college grid season.

On the other hand, a short snappy spring training period has become an essential feature of college football, necessitated by the fact that the squads have little more than 10 days in which to prepare for their opening game of the fall season.

Spring football does not imply overemphasis on college football, contrary to the declaration of a few critics of intercollegiate athletics. At Iowa State, for instance, Cyclone gridders practice an hour five days a week for just five weeks. There is no emphasis on getting the candidates in shape for the fall season.

For Boys Who Want It

Spring football is for the boys who want it. Football players capable of competing in other spring sports do so. Baseball players, track men and golfers, even though they may be prized gridders, are absent from the football field in the spring.

In a sense spring football practice is insurance for the competitor. Athletic injuries diminish with experience. The training and experience the football men acquire in the spring help them to avoid injuries during the fall season. The soft turf in the spring practically eliminates many hazards of injury.

Get Acquainted

From the viewpoint of the varsity coaching staff, spring football affords an opportunity to become acquainted with the men from the freshman squad. It gives the coaches an indication as to which boys are going to have a chance to make the team when September rolls around. They figure that some of the candidates in spring practice can make better use of their time during the fall months competing in intramural athletics.

We have proof to refute the argument that spring football interferes with the players' school work. Records of Cyclone gridders reveal that they make their best scholastic record during the fall quarter and their poorest in the winter quarter when they are not on a regular schedule such as competition in a sport requires.

And Talking of . . . Soccer

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The End of the Wembley Trail

LONDON—Permit me to introduce to you today two of the proudest men in soccer football, James Guthrie and Stanley Cullis. Captains courageous of Portsmouth and Wolverhampton Wanderers respectively. When they started off on their careers as professional footballers, each dreamed of the day when his would be the distinction of running out onto the field at Wembley Stadium at the head of a side engaged in the great match of the year—The Cup Final. Now those dreams are realized. For Portsmouth and Wolverhampton, both in the First Division of the English League, battled their way triumphantly through five rounds of the 1938-39 Cup tournament and so qualified to meet in the deciding match for the world-famous trophy on Saturday, April 29.

Start in September

Five hundred and fifty-six clubs, big and small, professional and amateur, set off on the trail that leads to Wembley. Some of them starting as far back as Sept. 3. But the great majority knew, of course, that they had not the faintest hope of getting anywhere near the end of the journey. The only people seriously expecting to do that were the big fellows of the English League, exempted from competition until the Third Round Proper, Jan. 7. Such as Wolverhampton and Portsmouth. Whose route to the final is shown thus:

Wolverhampton beat Bradford in Round 3 by 3 goals to 1; beat Leicester City in Round 4 by 5-1; beat Liverpool in Round 5 by 4-1; beat Everton in Round 6 by 2-0; beat Grimsby Town in the Semi-final by 5-0.

Portsmouth beat Lincoln City in Round 3 by 4-0; beat West Bromwich Albion in Round 4 by 2-0; beat West Ham United in Round 5 by 2-0; beat Preston North End in Round 6 by 1-0; beat Huddersfield Town in the Semifinal by 2-1.

Sound Defences

From this bare evidence, you do not require exactly the detective powers of Sherlock Holmes to perceive that both the 1939 finalists have sound defences and that the Wolves could be assessed as the stronger in attack. The Wolverhampton tally of goals being 19 against 3, Portsmouth's 11 against 1. Both sides were fortunate in being drawn "at home" four times in succession, and so playing all their matches up to the Semifinals in environment to which they are accustomed. Undoubtedly this helps, though it is hard to say how much.

Figuring in the Cup Final is not a new experience to either team. Indeed, the Wolves have twice been victorious in such a game—in 1893, when they defeated Everton by the only goal scored, and in 1908, when they vanquished Newcastle United by 3-1. They were unsuccessful finalists in 1889, 1896 and 1921, losing in those years to Preston North End, Sheffield Wednesday, and Tottenham Hotspurs by 0-3, 1-2, and 0-1 respectively. The match against Preston, by the way, was in that historic season when the North End won the Cup without having a goal scored against them and took the League championship without losing a match.

Third Final

Portsmouth's 1939 success brings the team into a final for the third time. And all three have occurred in the space of 10 years. The previous two resulting in victories for Bolton Wanderers by 2-0 in 1929 and for Manchester City by 2-1 in 1934.

While the Wolves, managed by the astute Major Buckley, have maintained their traditional policy of relying in the main upon local talent, developed by themselves, Jack Tinn, the Portsmouth manager, has been rather busy in the market. One of his purchases being a young inside-left from Wolverhampton Wanderers named Barlow. Six thousand pounds was paid over in this transaction. And it proved to be money well spent. For Barlow scored a goal that made victory possible for Portsmouth in their semifinal against Huddersfield. With this kick, Barlow virtually paid the cost of his transfer fee, as Portsmouth's share of the game at Wembley will be just about that sum. A strange game, this soccer.

Viking Takes Opening Race

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 19 (AP)—Viking, the defender of the Prince of Wales Trophy, sailed by Lewis Miller of Bermuda, won the opening race of the international Six-Meter Class yachting series yesterday in a light breeze that barely carried the fleet across the finish line before the time limit expired.

The old yacht finished the 12-mile course 4½ minutes ahead of George Nichols' United States entry, Goose, which got off to a good start and led almost to the first weather mark. Viking overtook her before rounding the mark and retained the lead to the finish.

Another United States entry, Henry Morgan's Djinn, was third, followed by two more Bermudians, who did a fine job of sailing as a team to enable Viking to hold the lead. The light, fluky breeze, which dropped almost to a flat calm before the finish, gave all the yachts trouble. Notably troubled were Bermuda's Trimingham brothers, who managed to finish fourth in Solenta after sailing what was considered the worst race they had ever had in the series.

The finishing times (start 3 p. m.): Viking, Lewis Miller, Bermuda, 5:36:10; Goose, George Nichols, U. S., 5:40:40; Djinn, Henry Morgan, U. S., 5:41:00; Solenta, Trimingham brothers, Bermuda, 5:41:05; Achilles, Bert Darrell, Bermuda, 5:41:35; Vema, G. U. Vetelsen, 5:46:05; Star Wagon, Herman Whiton, U. S. 5:51:10.

Purdue Seeks More Batting This Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind. — Improvement in hitting is the objective of Coach William "Dutch" Fehring as he grooms Purdue's virtually veteran baseball nine, which finished in third place in the Big Ten race last season, for the coming campaign. The Boilermakers, who are minus only the services of Joe Waling, first baseman, and Carrol Mangas, steady twirler, from last year's well-balanced combination, are again expected to be a real factor in the coming title chase.

Third Best Last Year

Fehring's main concern about the pitching staff centers about Arnold Bredewater, veteran right hander, who has been bothered with a sore arm in early drills. Bredewater had the best earned run average in the Big Ten as a sophomore, and the third best last year when he won four out of five starts. Providing he can work the kinks out of his arm, he undoubtedly will draw the No. 1 turn on the mound.

Homer Warner, another big right-hander, who earned his major letter last season, is expected to be improved, and will probably draw a regular turn on the mound, while Dick Wargo, a sophomore, also has a possibility of taking a regular turn. Wargo, a good hitter, may also be used as a pinch-hitter and might possibly be used in the outfield. As far as left-handers are concerned, the veteran Joe Doan is apparently the leading southpaw candidate.

Box Prospects

Among the sophomore hurling prospects who may develop are John Emmert, Farrell Ruppert, Emil Navta, and Bob Baily.

Two newcomers, Frank Smithson and Frank Danowski, are waging a hot fight for the vacated first-base post, while the veterans Wayne Hearne and Sammy Lyboult apparently have second base sewed up.

Felix Mackiewicz, who led the Big Ten in total bases last season, is slated for third base, with his main competition being provided by sophomore Ray Burrough. Capt. Jimmy Thompson, regarded by many critics as the best fielding infielder in the Big Ten last season, looks like a permanent fixture at shortstop, with two sophomore transplants from the basketball squad, Bob Igney and Keith Carrell, as his likely understudies.

Seasoned Outfield

The Boilermakers will be able to launch the year with a seasoned outfield. The four major letter-winners available include John Vernon, the leading hitter last season; Tom Dickinson, Ross Dean and Bud Stamm. Other prospects include Jim Kurtz, minor letterman, and Basil Lorenz and George Doherty, sophomores.

Arthur Bredewater, Arnold's twin brother; Bud Fisher, and Elwood Yeager are the leading catching candidates.

The Boilermakers face an attractive schedule that opened with a southern training trip during spring vacation and open here with an exhibition game against the Pittsburgh Pirates on April 15.

Chicago Elects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Richard Lounsbury, 6ft. 4in. center, was elected captain of the University of Chicago's 1939-40 basketball team, Coach Nelson Norgren announced April 18.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	1	0	1.000
New York	0	0	.000
Boston	0	0	.000
Cleveland	0	0	.000
Washington	0	0	.000
Philadelphia	0	0	.000
St. Louis	0	0	.000
Chicago	0	1	.000

Result April 18

Detroit 6, Chicago 1.
Other games postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	1	0	1.000
St. Louis	1	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500
Boston	0	0	.000
Chicago	0	0	.000
Philadelphia	0	0	.000
Brooklyn	0	1	.000
Cincinnati	0	1	.000

Results April 18

St. Louis 3, Pittsburgh 2.
New York 7, Brooklyn 3.
Other games postponed.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Prothro Praises Red Sox Youngsters

Doc Prothro, the new Phillie manager who once played third base for Bob Quinn at Fenway Park, admits he could use a few of the youngsters on the current Red Sox payroll. The rotund chief of the lowly Philadelphia Nationals had several of Joe Cronin's players at Little Rock, the Southern Association club with which Boston had a working agreement until Louisville was purchased.

Could Use Tabor

"Yes, sir. I could use four or five of those former Little Rock kids right now," said Prothro on his first visit to Boston as a major league pilot. "Wouldn't mind having Jim Tabor at third base, Red Nonnenkamp in the outfield and Woody Rich and Dickman pitching. Those boys have real ability, and I'm not surprised to see them making the grade with the Sox.

"Tabor and Rich are my pets," grinned the Phillie skipper, who seemed quite content to talk about any ball club except his own. "If that Tabor takes care of himself, I predict he'll be the greatest third baseman in the majors inside of three years. He can't miss. Has that natural baseball sense. You know what he can do on the field—throw, hit and smother those ground balls. He makes mistakes. They all do. But that boy's a born big leaguer, and what he doesn't know already, he's sure to learn under Cronin.

Praises Rookie

"They tell me Rich looked great against the Bees last Sunday," Prothro continued. "He looks great all the time as far as I'm concerned. Another youngster who has everything you expect in a major leaguer. I wouldn't be surprised if he was Cronin's best pitcher this year.

"Nonnenkamp has never been able to play regularly in Boston, but he's good enough to break into the outfields of several other clubs I can think of, including my own. Maybe he won't hit .300, but he'll come close enough for his defensive ability. That young Ted Williams had better hustle with Nonnenkamp sitting on the bench," concluded the Phillie manager.

Rich and Alex

Woody Rich reminds you of Grover Cleveland Alexander with his half side-arm, half over-hand motion and coolness under fire. Old Alex, in many books, was the greatest of them all. In his freshman season with the Phillies he won 28 games, which is a mark for other ambitious rookies to shoot at. Working in 696 games with the Phils, Cubs, and Cardinals, Alex won 373 games and lost 208. Probably his greatest triumph came in the 1926 World Series with the Cardinals, when he relieved Jesse Haines in the seventh inning of the final game with the bases loaded and proceeded to fan Tony Lazzeri. If young Rich can duplicate the record of Old Alex, as well as his pitching motion, he will be a great figure indeed.

One of the new stars of the Bees is Eddie Miller, who played shortstop for the championship Kansas City club last season. Eddie helped the Blues win the Little World Series from Newark. He dashes around the territory between second and third bases much in the manner of Rabbit Maranville. The young Bee has the Rabibt's vest pocket catch of fly balls. He has the Rabbit's speed. If the boy can stay around the National League as long as Maranville, his batting average will far exceed that of the former Brave.

Phils Still Weak

Getting back to the Phillies, it is no secret that Prothro is in one of the unenviable spots of baseball. Under Jimmy Wilson last season, the Phils finished a bad last, winning only 45 games. And at the moment the club seems destined to remain there. The new pilot is trying to instil a new spirit in the ranks. To some extent, he may succeed. But no matter how willing the spirit, the Phils will never win without big league pitching and batting—not even under the leadership of the enthusiastic Prothro. With the Bees, Cardinals, and Dodgers apparently improved over '38, the genial Doc can hardly expect to climb with an outfit that is standing still.

The '38 Phils did better against the Bees than they did with any other National League club. Wilson managed to win eight out of 22 and just about keep Stengel in the second division.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Tommy Bridges, Tigers—Handcuffed White Sox with seven hits for 6-1 victory.

Zeke Bonura, Giants—Hit homer and two singles, driving in three runs, in 7-3 win over Dodgers.

Ducky Medwick, Cardinals—His seventh inning single drove in two runs in 3-2 victory over Pirates.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day 441,770
1939 volume to date 79,516,387
1938 volume to date 72,823,564

Market Issues Up Fractions To Around 2 Points

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—Buying flurries lifted stocks today in a quiet market which seemed to find increasing peace hope in the latest news from Europe.

The market stirred from a sleepy period of drift on reports England's Ambassador would return to Berlin and hints of a more conciliatory attitude in British official circles toward Germany. Gains of fractions to around 2 were numerous near the final hour.

Dealings, however, were the smallest since February, running at the rate of only about 400,000 shares for the session.

There seemed to be a disposition in nearly all markets to wait the next turn of events in Europe, brokers said, and for signs of a change in business sentiment, lately depressed by the war threat.

Up a little most of the time were U. S. Steel, Anaconda, du Pont, Montgomery Ward, Chrysler, Santa Fe, Westinghouse, Union Carbide, American Telephone, American Smelting, and Goodrich.

In the curb, fractional gains predominated in the share list, including Creole Petroleum, International Petroleum and Niagara Hudson Power.

Bonds Rally Mildly

Rallying tendencies appeared in a few sections of the bond list today, but most upthrusts were narrow and the market as a whole remained irregular.

U. S. Governments, a mainstay in recent wobbly sessions, continued to forge ahead at a somewhat slower pace. Treasury 3s of '55-51 outdistanced the field with a rise of about ⅝ of a point on a small turnover.

Corporates moderately improved in the final hour included Alleghany Corp. 5s of '50, Jones & Laughlin Steel 4½s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s, and Union Pacific 3½s of '71.

Fractionally lower were loans of American & Foreign Power, Goodrich, Southern Pacific, and Western Union.

New maneuvers in the European situation had no particular effect on the flow of trading in foreign dollar obligations, loans of Jugoslav Bank and Italy retreated fractions to around a point, while those of Belgium and Poland moved up about as much.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com Paper			
Prime	⅜@ ¾	⅜@ ¾	1
Time Money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1½
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	42¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	1	1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@⅝ %	½@⅝ %	½@⅝ %
60 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
90 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
4 months	⅝@¾	⅝@¾	⅝@¾
5-6 months	⅝@¾	⅝@¾	⅝@¾

London Market

Short bills	1@1⅛ %	1@1⅛ %	⅝ %
3 months bills			⅝ %
Bar gold	148s 6½d	148s 6d	139s 6d
Bar silver	20½d	20¼d	18⅛d

Central Bank Rates

	Per Cent		Per Cent
Atlanta	1½	Bucharest	3½
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	2½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	2
St. Louis	1½	Riga	4½
Athens	6	Prague	3
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.39
Brussels	2½	Sofia	4
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon April 19

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today Last	Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.68⅛	$4.68⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.68⅛	4.68⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0264⅞	.0264	.1712
Belgium—belga	.1681	.1682	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2242	.2243	$
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4005	.4004	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5308	.5309	$
Sweden—krona	.2412	.2412	.4537
Norway—krone	.2353	.2352	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2090	.2090	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086¼	.0086¼	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0208	.0208	.0426
Poland—zloty	.1890	.1890	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0425½	.0425½	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0073	.0073	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2320	.2320	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0550	.0550	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.1900	.1987½	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3700	.3750	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2730	.2730	.8440
India—rupee	.3499	.3499	.6180
Java—florin	.5326	.5327	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2870	.2870	*
Shanghai—dol	.1609	.1612½	*
Sts Stimnts—dol	.5435	.5438	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9944	.9944	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2000†	.2000†	$

*Currency in China—ceints per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Nominal. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶ Paper rate. †† Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Eliot Savings Bank of Boston

Seventy-five years ago the thirteenth of April, the Eliot Savings Bank of Boston was opened. On that day 89 depositors entrusted the bank with $9,077. Today the bank's total assets amount to $17,600,556. At the seventy-fifth annual meeting of the bank held April 15, 1939, the following officers were elected: President, Frank D. Littlefield; Vice-Presidents, Alfred P. Emmons, Judge Albert F. Hayden; Clerk, Fred N. Russell; Trustees for three years, John Ballantyne, Edward L. Bond, Alfred P. Emmons, Irving B. Howe, Donald K. Packard, Hugh C. Ward, Frank S. Waterman, Richard S. Willis; Corporator, Rufus C. Folsom.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	2	54	53⅝	53⅝	Apr18
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	5	31½	31½	31½	— ⅜
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.20e)	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
25	19⅝	Adam-Mill (1½g)	5	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr18
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Apr14
65⅝	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	6	50	49⅜	49⅞	+⅛
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr18
10	6⅜	Alaska Jun (1)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
1¼	¾	Alleghany Corp	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12¾	5½	Alleg pf xw	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	Apr15
14⅞	6⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	+⅛
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
19	9	Alleg pr pf	2	11	10¾	11	
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	4	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ½
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	3	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ¼
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	158	156	157	+1
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (⅗)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr13
13⅜	9½	Allied Mls ($¾e)	3	10½	10⅛	10⅛	Apr18
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	41	7½	7	7½	+ ½
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	2	56½	56½	56½	Apr17
48¾	28	Allis-Ch M (¼g)	7	31⅝	31½	31½	+ ¾
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¼g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Apr17
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr17
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr 4
69½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	2	53	53	53	Apr18
24¼	16½	Am Ag Ch (.35g)	1	17	17	17	Apr17
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	12	12	12	
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Apr17
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (¼g)	2	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	3	86⅜	86⅝	86⅝	+ ⅛
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	2	170	170	170	Apr13
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	5	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+1⅛
55	32	Am Car pf(2½e)	2	35	35	35	
24½	13½	Am Ch & C(.15g)	7	16	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅛
115⅛	105	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Apr18
122¾	109⅞	Am Chicle (4a)	2	110	109⅞	109⅞	Apr18
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅜
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Apr18
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr18
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6	5	Am European	14	6	6	6	M'r 22
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
16½	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	11	11	11	Apr17
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	5	14	14	14	+ ½
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Apr18
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	5	13	13	13	+ ½
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	7	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
34¼	25⅜	Am H&L pf(1k)	1	26	26	26	Apr17
46⅞	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	2	43	43	43	+ ½
2	1⅜	Am Ice	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	3	18⅛	18	18	Apr18
7¾	4¼	Am Internat	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	5	17¼	17	17¼	+ ½
79½	47	Am Locomot pf	6	48	47	47	Apr11
53¼	11	Am M & F (.80)	6	12⅛	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Apr15
40⅛	27	Am Metal (¼g)	2	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+ ¾
124½	118	Am Metal 6%pf(6)	2	118	118	118	Apr15
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	9	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
49¾	32	AP&L$6pf(1½k)	3	37	37	37	— ¾
44¾	28	AP&L$5pf(1¼k)	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	15	12	11¾	12	
22¾	12⅛	Am Roll Mill	26	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	— ¼
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	3	53	52	53	+1
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	1	12½	12½	12½	Apr15
53⅜	35½	Am Sm & R (1g)	12	39¾	38½	39¾	+1¾
137½	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	129¾	129¾	129¾	Apr17
64½	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	2	60½	59½	60½	Apr14
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	8	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅜
13½	8¼	Am Stores	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Apr18
14½	9	Am Stove (.20g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr 4
22⅜	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
91⅝	75½	Am Sug pf (7)	1	77½	77½	77½	— ⅛
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1a)	1	15½	15½	15½	Apr18
170½	148	Am T & T (9)	17	155¾	155	155¾	+2
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	4	77½	77½	77½	Apr18
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	5	80½	80¼	80⅜	+ ⅜
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	2	148½	148½	148½	Apr18
8¾	4½	Am Type Fdrs	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	14	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	85	85	85	—1¼
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	Apr14
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L&S	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	7	24	24	24	Apr11
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (½g)	46	23⅝	22⅝	23⅜	+1
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	36	35	35	Apr14
21¼	13½	Anch H Gl(.15g)	3	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
15⅝	8¾	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr17
2½	1½	A P W Paper	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
29½	21½	Arch-D-M (¼g)	1	21½	21½	21½	Apr18
103¼	98	Arm Del pf (7)	1	97½	97½	97½	— ½
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	5	4	4	4	
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	35½	35½	35½	Apr14
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (¼g)	5	36⅛	35	35¾	+1½
13	9½	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Apr18
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	73½	73½	73½	Apr15
54½	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	41	41	41	Apr 8
36	30	Associates In (2)	2	30	30	30	Apr11
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	15	27¾	26½	27¼	+1⅛
71	53	At T & SFpf(1g)	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
10½	6	AtlG&WIndies	1	6½	6½	6½	Apr14
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	9	11½	11½	11½	Apr17
23½	19	Atl Refining (1)	2	19½	19⅜	19½	— ⅛
110	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	5	105	105	105	
87⅜	7	Atlas Corp (⅛e)	25	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
47¾	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf(3)	1	46	46	46	— ½
66¾	53	Atlas Pow(½g)	1	55	55	55	Apr18
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	4½	4½	4½	Apr18
4⅜	2⅝	Auburn Auto	9	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr17
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2	2	2	Apr17
8⅞	4½	Aviation Corp	4	5⅛	5	5	
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	34	11¼	10⅛	11¼	+1
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	11	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
10⅜	5	Balt & O pf	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	9	22	21¾	21¾	Apr18
23¾	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	2	13	12¾	12¾	
13	6	Barker Bros	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
11⅜	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil(1)	1	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	+ ¼
21¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	4	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅜
20¾	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
100⅛	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Apr17
125	114	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	Apr13
87⅜	71¼	Belding-He (.70)	1	73¼	73¼	73¼	Apr18
73⅝	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	70	70	70	M'r 22
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Aviation	33	20¼	19⅜	20⅛	+ ⅜
21½	17⅜	Ben IndLn(.45g)	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	
52¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ½
57½	47	Best & Co (1.60a)	5	48¾	47½	48½	Apr15
80	51⅝	Beth Steel	78	56⅜	55	55⅞	+1
118	115	Beth S 5%pf(1)	3	116¼	116¼	116¼	
99	99¼	Beth S 7%pf(7)	1	102	102	102	+ ½
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	2	17½	17½	17½	Apr15
22⅛	14	Black&Deck(1)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Apr18
34¾	19	Blaw-Knox	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
28½	16¼	Boeing Airplane	6	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅜
19⅜	12½	BohnA&Br(¼g)	2	20	19¾	20	+1¼
31⅞	16¼	Bond Strs (.80)	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
39½	31	Borden Co(.30g)	18	17½	17⅛	17¼	
153	147	Borg-War (¼g)	6	21¼	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅜
8¾	4½	Boston&Maine	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr17
14⅝	8⅛	Bower Roll B(2)	5	24½	23½	23½	— ½
93½	78	Brew Cp A(.30g)	3	6	6	6	
6¾	3⅝	Bridgeport Br	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Apr18
43½	28⅜	Briggs Mfg (¼g)	8	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¾
7¾	4⅛	Briggs&Stra(3)	3	31	31	31	Apr12
33	24	Bristol-M(2.40)	2	42	42	42	Apr18
36¼	20¾	Bkly&QuTrans	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr17
54⅞	35	Bkl&QTrans pf	3	8½	8½	8½	Apr18
15⅝	8¾	Bkly-Man Tr	14	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
23⅜	13½	Bkly-M Tr pf	8	38	37¾	38	+1⅛
26⅛	20¾	Bkly Un Gas	6	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ¼
89¾	83	Brunsw-Sh(½g)	1	35	35	35	Apr12
35	27¾	Brunsw-B(¼g)	2	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
25⅜	17⅝	Bucyrus-Erie	6	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
104½	99¼	Budd Mfg	6	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
48¾	38⅛	Budd Wheel	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
31½	16¼	Bullard Co	5	17¾	17¾	17¾	Apr17
36	25	Bulova Wat (2)	2	25	24¼	25	Apr15
17½	11½	Burling Mills (1)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Apr18
3¼	1	Burr A M (.20g)	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1½	1½	1½	
9½	6½	Bush T B pf ct	2	8	7¼	7¼	Apr 6
23¾	18⅞	Butler Br(.15g)	1	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
13¼	7	But Bros pf(11½)	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
17⅞	11½	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3	3	3	+ ¼
		Byers (AM) Co	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
		Byron Jack(¼g)	4	12½	12½	12½	Apr17
19⅛	13¼	Calif Packing	1	15	15	15	Apr18
50¼	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	M'r 30
2⅛	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1	1	1	
8⅜	5	Calumet & Hec	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	1	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	+ ⅛
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	10	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
34½	29¾	Cannon M (1⅝g)	2	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
7⅜	4¾	Capital Ad A	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr 8
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.15g)	1	14	14	14	Apr18
3⅞	2½	Car&Gen (.075g)	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Apr14
94½	66	Case (J I)Co(5e)	1	70	70	70	+ ⅛
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	7	43	41¾	42¾	+ ⅞
107½	103½	Caterp T pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Apr10
24⅜	13⅜	Celanese Corp	6	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
94	84	Celan pr pf (7)	2	85	84	84	Apr14
19½	10	Celotex Corp	8	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
22½	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	19¼	19	19¼	Apr17
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
9½	4	Cent RR NJ	1	5	5	5	Apr18
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4	4	4	+ ¼
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Apr18
52⅞	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	2	37½	37½	37½	+ ¼
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
30	18⅜	Champ Pap&F	2	22	20½	22	Apr14
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr14
40½	27	Ches & Ohio(2)	9	31	30½	30½	+ ⅜
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	87	87	87	Apr 6
25½	17¼	Ches Corp (.85g)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr13
3¾	1⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2¼	1⅝	1¾	Apr14
1	½	Chi & N West	9	½	½	½	— ⅛
3½	1¾	Chi & N West pf	3	2	2	2	
⅜	⅜	Chi Great West	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr11
37⅛	13¼	Chi Great W pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr17
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(¼g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅛	⅝	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf(3)	3	33½	33	33	Apr18
48¼	44⅝	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	Apr18
¾	⅜	Chi Rock Is&P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr18
1½	⅝	CRI & P 6% pf	2	¾	¾	¾	
1⅞	¾	CRI & P 7% pf	2	⅞	¾	¾	
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7¾	7½	7½	Apr10
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr11
13½	7	Childs Co	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr15
85¼	53⅝	Chrysler Cp (1g)	176	61¼	58¾	60⅛	+1¾
11	9	City I & F (.30g)	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
26	15	Clark Equip	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	Apr15
29½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
60⅛	36½	ClimMolyb(1.20)	5	41	39½	40⅞	+1⅜
30¾	21¼	Cluett Peab(¾g)	3	24⅜	23¾	24⅜	+ ⅞
133	114	Coca-Cola (3g)	1	118½	118½	118½	Apr18
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Apr 4
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (⅗)	34	14⅜	12¾	14⅜	+1½
104	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	Apr15
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¼g)	3	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	2	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	Apr17
18½	14	Col Br'cast A (1)	1	15	15	15	Apr18
18¼	14	Col Br'cast B (1)	2	15	15	15	Apr18
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	20	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	83	83	83	Apr18
15⅝	7⅛	C Pievtc (2½g%f)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅝
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	27	27	27	Apr12
93	73	Col Carbon (4)	1	76	76	76	Apr18
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	2	43½	43	43⅛	+ ⅝
109¼	105½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	Apr18
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	3	46½	46½	46½	+1
110	106	Com ITcvpf(4¼)	1	106	106	106	Apr14
13¾	9⅜	Coml Solvents	16	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Com & South	37	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
45¾	25⅝	Com & So pf (3)	10	52½	52½	52½	Apr18
30⅜	19	Com Ed (.80g)	18	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅜
6	3	Conde Nast	1	5	5	5	Apr17
18½	6	Con Nairn (⅛g)	2	6	6	6	Apr 8
87	79¾	Congress Cigar	3	6	6	6	Apr18
12¼	10	Consol Airc (1e)	2	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
12	10	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	10	10	10	Apr11
33⅞	30½	Cons Edison (2)	43	29½	28¾	29¼	+ ¼
78⅜	56	Cons Edis pf (5)	4	104½	104½	104½	— ⅛
135	101½	Consol Film Ind	1

Commerce and Finance

Barter Disruptive Influence in World Trade, Avers Secretary

Business and Industry

U. S. Buys More From, Sells Less To Great Britain

LONDON (AP)—Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, disclosed that British exports to the United States increased in January and February while purchases from the United States dropped considerably.

He said in the House of Commons, however, that "it is too early to draw an definite conclusion" as to the results of the British-American trade treaty which went into effect Jan. 1.

Exports from the United Kingdom to the United States the first two months of 1939 exceeded those in January and February, 1938, by £1,000,00 (about $4,680,000), Mr. Stanley said.

Board of Trade experts said that statistics on the extent of the drop in imports were not yet available. They pointed out that 1938 imports from the United States were at a peak and that the decrease so far this year could not necessarily be attributed to the trade pact.

The Board of Trade outlined a provisional Government plan for marine reinsurance against war risks designed to prevent rates from rising so high that shipping would be restricted.

An agreement was reached between the Board of Trade and the War Risks Cargo Pool, comprising marine insurance underwriters, specifying that the cargo rate for bullion and specie would not exceed one half of one per cent of the insured value. For other cargos the cargo rate would not exceed one per cent of the insured value.

The government will charge the pool premiums ranging from sixpence (12 cents) to one shilling sixpence (37 cents) for each £100 (about $468) of bullion and specie. For other cargoes the range of premiums will be double those for bullion and specie.

Gold Bullion Leads Exports

Gold bullion figured as the biggest export to the United States as the result of the international situation.

In the first three months of 1939 the United Kingdom exported gold bars valued at £110,200,359, against £6,962,912 a year ago.

The Board of Trade report for January, February and March showed increase exports to the United States — compared to the first three months of 1938 — of spirits, spices, raw wool, raw silk, cutlery and woolen, linen and hemp manufactures.

The exports of linen and hemp products amounted to £324,358 in the first quarter of 1939, compared with £223,608 during the same period in 1938 and £586,738 in January, February and March, 1937.

Grain and flour imports fell from a valuation of £4,754,956 in the first three months of 1938 to £1,295,072 this year. Tobacco imports dropped from £5,154,732 to £3,732,575 this year but still were ahead of the 1937 imports of £2,292,365. Cotton imports declined from £4,754,956 to £1,295,072. Fresh fruits imported from the United States showed an increase.

Tobacco Trade Wage Minimum 32½c Hr.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Labor Perkins issued a finding today that the prevailing minimum wage in the tobacco industry which manufacturers must pay in bidding on government contracts, is 32½ cents an hour for a 40-hour week.

The secretary's wage determination, made under authority of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, affects 34,524 employees.

The minimum wage determination covers only that portion of the tobacco industry engaged in the manufacture of cigarettes, chewing and smoking tobacco, and snuff. It does not cover the manufacture of cigars.

A study of wage data upon which the secretary made her finding disclosed, she said, that tobacco stemming is the low-wage occupational group in the industry.

Of the stemmers covered in the survey, she added, 24.64 per cent fall into the classification below 35 cents an hour while only 4.32 per cent of the employees in the preparation department and 1.21 per cent in the fabrication department fall below the 35-cent level.

Northwest Passage Proven Commercial Waterway

NEW YORK (AP)—The Hudson's Bay Company reported that the Northwest Passage, which it set out to find 270 years ago, had been proven a commercial waterway.

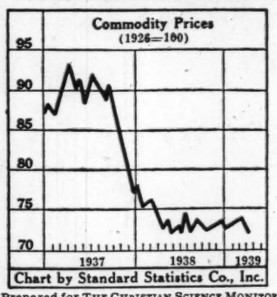
In its annual report "to the proprietors of the company," the ancient fur trading organization said that for the second year the Royal Mail Ship Nascopie, on its annual 10,000 mile trip to the trading posts of the eastern Arctic, had met and exchanged cargoes at Fort Ross with the Aklavik, which had sailed east from the western Arctic.

The Hudson's Bay net trading profits for the fiscal year ended January 31 were $550,000 compared with $846,000 in the previous year. The reduction, it was noted, was largely due to the decline in raw fur values during 1938.

Nickel Plate Orders Rails

CLEVELAND (AP)—Nickel Plate Railroad announced award of orders for 2,400 tons of steel rails to Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Inland Steel Co. and Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

Commodity Prices Near Mid-1938 Lows



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Standard Statistics Company composite index of commodity prices, which rose slightly in the first 10 weeks of 1939, has turned down again and is now around the lows of last summer. It will be noted on the chart that for the past year there has been no conclusive trend of this index.

New Plan Wipes Out Equity of Chicago Road's Stockholders

WASHINGTON (AP)—An Interstate Commerce Commission examiner has recommended reorganization of the Chicago & North Western Railway Company with sharply reduced capitalization and fixed charges.

Examiner J. V. Walsh suggested a capitalization of approximately $450,000,000, a reduction of $100,000,000, and fixed annual interest charges of $3,394,987. In addition, his proposal calls for contingent interest charges of $5,972,742.

Fixed interest charges averaged $13,779,320 for the five-year period 1926-1930. The Commission called for exceptions to Mr. Walsh's report by May 29, with replies to exceptions due by June 19. The Commission will hear oral arguments June 29.

Mr. Walsh recommended that present stockholders of the North Western receive nothing for their holdings.

"From a consideration of the entire record, the earnings and prospective earnings, and especially the impairment in earning power of the properties, the Commission should conclude and find . . . that the equities of both classes of stockholders have no value," Mr. Walsh said.

"From 1931 to 1938, the earnings have been, and contemplated earnings will be, wholly insufficient to pay interest stipulated for the outstanding bonds and other indebtedness."

Mr. Walsh recommended that equipment obligations totaling $11,678,000 and a PWA loan of $1,020,000 be undisturbed—that is, that they receive full payment.

Holders of bonds, debentures, and unsecured claims for the most part, would receive at least some new stocks.

Lumber Men Seek Labor Law Exemption

WASHINGTON (AP)—Spokesmen for the lumber and pulpwood industry have appealed to Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator, for an exemption from the 44-hour maximum week provision of the labor law.

A wage-hour exemptions board previously had denied the industry an exemption which would have permitted employment of workers for 56 hours a week for a 14-week period each year without paying time and one-half for the hours worked above 44 a week.

Robert E. Cannonfield, representing the American Pulpwood Association, New York, declared the pulpwood industry should be classified as a separate industry. He contended its operations were entirely different from those of the lumber industry.

He estimated 25,000 workers were employed in the pulpwood industry in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, while only about 7,200 were employed in that area by the lumber industry.

Climatic conditions, he said, governed the operations of the pulpwood industry and necessitated seasonal operations.

Power Output Up 10.9 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the United States for the week ended April 15 totaled 2,170,671,000 kilowatt hours, a loss of .1 of 1 per cent from 2,173,510,000 in the preceding week but 10.9 per cent ahead of 1,957,573,000 in the comparable 1938 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The percentage gains over a year ago according to major geographic areas included: New England 14.5, Middle Atlantic 8.6, Central Industrial 14, West Central 2.2, Southern State 5.9, Rocky Mountain 14.2, Pacific Coast 11.4.

Superheater Co. Reports Increase in Backlog

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Frederic A. Schaff, President of the Superheater Company, told stockholders at the annual meeting that the backlog of its subsidiary, the Combustion Engineering Company, had increased since the first of the year.

Combustion Engineering at present is feeling the lack of new business placed during the latter part of 1938, and although the company has booked its share of recent utility business, the long period of delivery for central station equipment has prevented a reflection in earnings as yet, it was indicated.

Sales and Profits Shown Increasing In Annual Reports

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—A broad sampling of American business was presented to stockholders in annual meetings Tuesday by executives of a dozen big corporations.

It revealed general improvement in earnings the last few months compared with last year and an undercurrent of hopefulness, despite the war threat.

For Wall Street, preoccupied recently with the European crisis, the flow of reports recording increased profits and orders contrasted with the severe decline in stock prices since mid-March, attributed mostly to war fear.

David M. Goodrich, chairman of the B. F. Goodrich Co., a leading rubber manufacturing concern, summed up the situation as follows:

"At the moment there is a little slow-down as there is in all industry. This is to be expected in view of these constant European crises."

He informed shareholders the company made a profit of $650,000 in the first quarter compared with a loss of $1,650,000 in the first three months of 1938.

F. B. Davis Jr., President of the U. S. Rubber Co., said his company's sales for the year through April 15 were 25 per cent larger than in the comparable 1938 period.

In Detroit, H. T. Keller, President of the Chrysler Corp., told stockholders the company's factory sales of automobiles and trucks in the three months ending with March more than doubled those in the first quarter last year. The company's inventory situation, he said, was "healthy."

H. Hobart Porter, chairman of American Water Works & Electric Co., serving industrial regions in Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, noted:

"At the time of our meeting one year ago, all business was declining and the depression in the last half of 1937 had not then run its course. This downward trend was reversed in the last quarter of 1938 and the improvement has continued through the first quarter of 1939."

The soft coal strike, he added, may hit profits in the second quarter.

G. E. Orders Jump

In Schenectady, Gerard Swope, President of the General Electric Co., reported orders received in the first three months were 33 per cent above the total for the same 1938 quarter.

Louis S. Cates, President of the Phelps Dodge Corp., a large copper producer, asserted a change in business sentiment might touch off heavy buying of the metal because consumers had only small stocks on hand.

A 25 per cent increase in first quarter earnings was reported by Jesse J. Ricks, President of Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. The chemical company, he said, expects to spend between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000 on construction this year compared with $7,500,000 in 1938.

W. T. Grant Co., operating 500 chain stores in 38 states, has been increasing merchandise stocks and expects a "favorable" half year compared with 1938, said Karl D. Gardner, President.

William C. Dickerman, President, said unfilled orders of American Locomotive Co. increased to $8,000,000 at the outset of the year.

A 50 per cent gain in net profits of the McCall Corp., a publishing concern, was reported by William B. Warner, President.

Victor N. Roadstrum, Chairman, told shareholders the Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp. lost $95,860 in the first quarter compared with a loss of $152,249 in the same quarter a year ago.

Bank Loans Expand For the Fifth Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks increased in the week ended April 12 for the fifth consecutive week.

Banks in 101 leading cities reported their business loans were $14,000,000 larger than in the preceding week and totaled $3,852,000,000.

New York City banks alone had an increase of $14,000,000 while banks in other parts of the country had offsetting gains and losses.

March Retail Sales 7.6 P. C. Above 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Department and dry goods stores, mail-order companies and variety stores report March sales totaled $410,300,000, as compared with $381,400,000 in March, 1938, an increase of 7.6 per cent, according to statistics issued by A. W. Zelomek, economist of the International Statistical Bureau, Inc., and the Fairchild Publications.

In March 1937 total sales aggregated $449,900,000. With the exception of the 1937 figure this year's March volume was the largest since 1931. After allowing for the early Easter this year the index of general merchandise sales showed a gain, the figure being the largest since December.

For the first quarter of this year sales approximated $1,056,700,000, as compared with $1,022,000,000 in the 1938 period, an increase of 3.4 per cent. The greatest gain in March, as well as for the entire quarter, was recorded by mail-order organizations, which had their largest volume in years.

Street Sees Chandler Rail Bill Acceptable to Most Interests

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Now that the Chandler bill for voluntary rail debt adjustments has passed the House without opposition, Street opinion mostly expects it to pass the Senate too, and then Baltimore & Ohio's troubles will be ended—perhaps.

The bill is the long hoped-for legislation to permit "border-line" roads like B. & O., and Lehigh Valley to sit down with their creditors and get temporary postponement of financial difficulties, without going through the endless and troublesome rigamarole of the present 77 reorganization, of which it is said that "all hope abandon those who enter here."

The bill is not an amendment of 77, the present section of the Federal Bankruptcy Act dealing with railroads, it does not conflict with it, and roads in 77 will not be able to take advantage of the proposed law, which would write a new Chapter 15 into the law. Unlike the Chandler Act of last year, which re-wrote Section 77B into Chapter 12, the present bill would leave Section 77 undisturbed and write a new chapter.

Alternative for the "Wringer"

The idea of the authors, in fact, is that both 77 and the new chapter 15 should operate side by side, each designed for a particular kind of difficulty. Section 77 would remain the wringer for roads hopelessly overcapitalized, and forced by long-term and permanent money troubles to have their capital obligations substantially sweated down. Chapter 15 would be designed solely for those roads which, in the eyes of the ICC, are in temporary difficulties only, with excellent prospects of perfect solvency following the return of "normal" business.

Thus among roads belonging in 77 would be Missouri Pacific, Frisco, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and probably New Haven. But roads entitled, in emergencies, to take sanctuary in Chapter 15 would be such as B. & O., Lehigh, Central, Illinois Central, perhaps Erie (if it were not already in 77) perhaps Southern Pacific, and perhaps Southern on account of its approaching maturities.

Sponsors hope that Chapter 15 will avoid one unfortunate development of recent years. Many roads in difficulties, faced with the alternatives of meeting all obligations or taking the veil of 77, have struggled manfully to put off the evil day by deferring maintenance. Some have borrowed heavily from the RFC. Some have cut staffs sharply.

Aimed at "Stand-Outs"

Some, like Nickel Plate, have repeatedly made voluntary readjustments with their creditors, but each time they have been severely penalized by a small group of stand-outs who have exacted their pound of flesh, refused to accept extensions or new notes, and insisted on being paid off at par. The Chandler bill is particularly aimed at these stand-outs.

It is also aimed, however, at meeting the almost insuperable difficulties of getting acceptance from all creditors of temporary postponements. Some bondholders are in Europe. Some can't be found. Some are trustees who cannot legally make such agreements. The bill is based on the composition principle.

The Chandler bill is in principle a temporary, non-academic, practical expedient. It does not call for any scaling down of debt, but only for postponement (unless creditors voluntarily accept a permanent scaling down). Its routine is elementary, and must be completed in a year (the minimum possible time for 77 reorganization is an estimated 387 days and the maximum is eternity).

Proceedings do not start in court. There would be no trustees, no protective committees, no substitute ICC proposals and no tossing of plans back and forth between protective committees, the ICC, and the Court. Sponsors have made certain that the plan shall not lie around on anybody's desk or gather dust waiting for business to improve.

If "In the Public Interest"

The affected railroad will be eager to get it through because it has to keep up payments until final final approval; creditors in turn will be glad to expedite it because otherwise the railroad will wriggle off the hook and take refuge in 77 and they may lose all payments. Management will be left undisturbed.

Briefly the proposal is this. If as many as 25 per cent of the creditors can be got to agree on a readjustment plan, it can be put up to the ICC. The Commission doesn't have to decide whether the plan is "fair and equitable" to the different creditors, as it unfortunately has to do under 77, but only whether it is "in the public interest," which means chiefly whether the road's difficulties are merely temporary, or so deep and permanent as to require the more drastic 77 procedure.

It must decide within 120 days. And it can't write a substitute. Then if 66⅔ per cent of all creditors and a majority of each class approve it, it goes to a three-judge temporary court made up of a district judge, a circuit judge, and one other. If they find the plan is "fair and equitable," then it goes back to the creditors (not to the ICC). And then if 75 per cent of all creditors, and 60 per cent of each class, approve, it's O. K.

There was some jostling in committee over these percentages. Jesse Jones, who likes the bill, thought they were too high. The institutional investors (life insurance companies and savings banks) thought they were too low. The result is a compromise.

Most Interests Like Bill

Most everybody seems for it. The Association of American Railroads started it. Rail labor has approved. The institutional investors are agreeable. They don't mind leaving management undisturbed, particularly after the TNEC octopus charges against the life companies, and they prefer half a loaf under Chapter 15 to less than that under 77, plus 77's attendant lawyers' fees and uncertainty. The railroads like it, and two of them have been hanging on to solvency by their eyelashes since last summer waiting for such legislation.

On the other hand Senator Burton Wheeler is not expected to like it. He, too, has a bill, the Wheeler-Truman bill, for rail reorganizations. He wants drastic downward adjustment of capital structures. Many of the interests who favor the Chandler bill have opposed the Wheeler bill. They say they don't want a special reorganization court, because it might be packed with judges sympathetic to Senator Wheeler's "wringer" ideas about capital structure.

They say also that such a Court would hijack all the work the ICC has put in already on 77 reorganizations, or else throw them all back to start over again. And they say they are against setting up a permanent new court to meet a temporary situation; it wouldn't have anything to do after the current 77 reorganizations were disposed of. On the other hand the special-court idea was recommended to the President in March, 1938, by a three-man special committee of the ICC, and again by last autumn's six-man committee (three labor, three management).

However, the Chandler bill and the Wheeler-Truman bill do not meet head-on. They might actually both be passed. Permanently impaired capital structures would then be sent to 77 as re-written in the Wheeler-Truman bill, and temporarily embarrassed roads to Chapter 15 as written in the Chandler bill.

Would Have U. S. Goods Purchased With Gain Over Old Price of Gold

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative August H. Andresen (R) of Minnesota has urged the House to enact legislation to require foreign sellers of gold to use the difference between the old price of $20.67 an ounce and the present price of $35 to purchase American products or lose the difference.

Mr. Andresen said he would introduce an amendment to a bill to extend the power of the President to alter the amount of gold or silver in the dollar.

Under the amendment, he said, the Treasury would be required to force the foreign sellers to accept $20.67 in cash for their gold and be given credit for $14.33.

The credit would have to be spent on commodities or articles grown or manufactured in the United States. Half of the purchases would have to be merchandise classified as agriculture goods, products or services.

U. S. Spending Still Far Above Receipts

WASHINGTON (AP) — Federal expenditures exceeded income by $2,664,997,714 in the first nine and one-half months of this fiscal year.

The Treasury said that from July 1, 1938, to April 15, 1939, expenditures totaled $7,188,131,265 and revenue amounted to $4,523,133,551. This compared with spending of $5,859,506,882 and receipts of $4,948,802,567 in the comparable period of the previous fiscal year.

The deficit sent the public debt to a new high of $40,043,345,122—about $2,500,000,000 larger than a year ago.

Calumet & Hecla Reduces Copper Price ¼c a Pound

NEW YORK (AP) — Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Co., a Michigan producer, has cut the price of refined copper ¼ cent to 10½ cents a pound.

The company is the only primary producer thus far to follow a similar reduction by a leading smelter about a week ago.

Lake Superior Iron Ore Consumption Increases

CLEVELAND (AP)—Consumption of Lake Superior iron ores during March totalled 3,316,691 tons, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported.

This was the largest total since October, 1937, when 4,203,873 tons were burned by furnaces and compares with 2,852,540 tons in February this year and 1,980,182 tons in March, 1938.

During the past month furnaces in blast were increased by four to 97 out of an available 189.

Ore on hand at furnaces and Lake Erie docks April 1 totalled 25,872,124 tons, smallest since the 24,394,929 tons of July 1, 1937. One month ago there were 28,840,053 tons on hand and a year ago, 35,223,301.

Hull Says Barter Trade 'Injurious,' And a Boomerang

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Secretary Cordell Hull has emphatically denounced Germany's barter trade as an injurious boomerang.

In a formal statement he said it was:

1. "A highly disruptive influence in world commerce. . . .
2. "Injurious to the very countries which utilize it. . . .
3. Leading inevitably "to a curtailment of total trade. . . .
4. Reducing "living standards in the countries pursuing such policies."

The Secretary of State referred to the recent study of the Department of Commerce showing that the 16 countries with which the United States has trade agreements increased their purchases of American goods 39.8 per cent between the periods 1934-1935 and 1936-1938 and in the same time increased their purchases of German goods by only 1.8 per cent.

Reich's Equipment Crisis

Despite his general condemnation of barter trade, Secretary Hull acknowledged that "there may be circumstances under which special types of barter arrangements may be considered necessary to supplement other methods of trade promotion."

Included in this exception, officials say, is Sentor James Byrnes' proposal for the exchange of surplus American cotton and wheat for strategic war materials such as rubber.

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—The Commerce Department declared today that Germany faces a railroad equipment crisis which may prevent its fulfilling barter agreements with Argentina and other Latin American countries.

A report from the department's attache in Berlin said a four-year program for re-equipping German railroads "finds the rolling stock industry unprepared and gives rise to speculation as to how Germany will be able to meet railway orders made with other countries."

Deal With Argentina

The most recent German barter deal was with Argentina, calling for the swap of 64 Diesel switch engines, 900 steel freight cars and 30 sleeping cars for 100,000 metric tons of wheat and 8,000 metric tons of wool.

The Berlin report arrived as Brazil invited American factories to bid on 25 locomotives and 1,000 freight cars, to be financed by the Export-Import Bank under a recent credit agreement.

The Commerce Department said Germany was short about 90,000 freight cars on her own railroads and that the annexation of Austria and part of Czecho-Slovakia had aggravated the situation because the lines in those countries also needed new equipment.

To remedy the situation, Germany recently announced a four-year plan to build 6,000 locomotives, 10,000 passenger cars, 112,000 freight cars and 17,300 motor trucks and traliers for the government-owned railway system.

Ships Get $37,000,000 From Passenger Traffic

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said that United States vessels received $37,000,000 from passenger traffic in 1938, the same amount as in 1937.

Declines in trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific traffic, the Department said, were offset by increases in Caribbean and cruise travel.

Industrialist

Harris & Ewing

Howard Coonley
Chairman of the Board of Walworth Company and President of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Says War Too High A Price to Pay For 'Paper Prosperity'

ATLANTA (AP)—Howard Coonley, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, said American industry "has no stomach for war" despite the probability "paper prosperity" would result from conflict.

"We are naturally co-operating with the Army and the Navy in the national defense program," the New York industrialist said in an interview, "but that program is aimed at peace."

"Facing the possibility of a great European conflict, we recognize that temporarily there might be greater industrial activity and perhaps a paper prosperity resulting from war, but actually there would be no gain. War is too great a price to pay."

Mr. Coonley, board chairman of the Walworth Company, was here to address a conference of Georgia employers.

RFC Cuts Interest Rate on Loans To Business to 4 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has cut its interest rate on loans to business from 5 to 4 per cent.

The step was believed to be a part of the Government's business recovery program.

The interest cut was effective April 1, 1939, an announcement by Jesse Jones, RFC chairman, said. It will continue in effect for three years.

It was also announced that interest on another type of loan, called "self-liquidating" and including loans on such projects as toll bridges, would remain at 4 per cent for the next three years.

The interest on these loans was cut to 4 per cent on April 1, 1934, for a five-year period. Monday's announcement was an assurance that this cut would remain in effect for another three years.

Adams Express Assets

NEW YORK (AP)—Adams Express Co., investing concern, reported net assets, at market value, on April 12 equalled $10.46 a common share, compared with $15.42 a share on December 31 last.

Study Shows Small Stock Trader Buys And Sells Too Soon

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—A study issued today by the Brookings Institution indicated that the small stock market trader tends to guess wrong on trends of share prices. He buys on declines and sells on advances, "but . . . buys and sells too soon."

"Market movements tend to continue in the same direction for a substantial time" after the little fellow acts, the report said.

Bulk of Trading Speculative

During the years 1920 to 1938, inclusive, principal odd-lot concerns of the New York Stock Exchange sold 73,000,000 shares more than they bought. (An odd-lot concern buys and sells stocks in blocks of less than 100 shares.) The institution expressed belief that the bulk of the 73,000,000 shares went permanently into the hands of relatively small buyers.

On the average, the small trader accumulated six shares of stock by buying 106 shares and selling 100. The fact that the net balance of stock permanently retained by the small buyers is always a small part of total turnover indicates, the report said, that a large part of odd-lot trading is speculative.

The study was made by Dr. Charles O. Hardy in co-operation with three large odd-lot firms. These firms do 97 per cent of the business transacted in less than hundred-share lots on the New York Stock Exchange.

No Manipulation Found

"No basis was found for suspicion that the big odd-lot dealers attempt to manipulate transactions so as to make fractional profits not justified by the actual price at which round lots are being traded," the report said. (A round lot is a transaction made in units of 100 shares or multiples of 100.)

During the past two years, the report indicated, there has been a "substantial diversion" of trade, especially in odd-lots, from the New York Stock Exchange to exchanges in other cities.

In Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh and San Francisco the percentage of volume in stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange to the total volume of the local exchanges rose considerably during 1938. In one instance, the rise was nearly 10 per cent.

It was found that net profit to the odd-lot dealers is a comparatively small item in the total cost to the public of its stock trading operations, averaging for the past five years considerably less than the transfer taxes which state and Federal governments impose.

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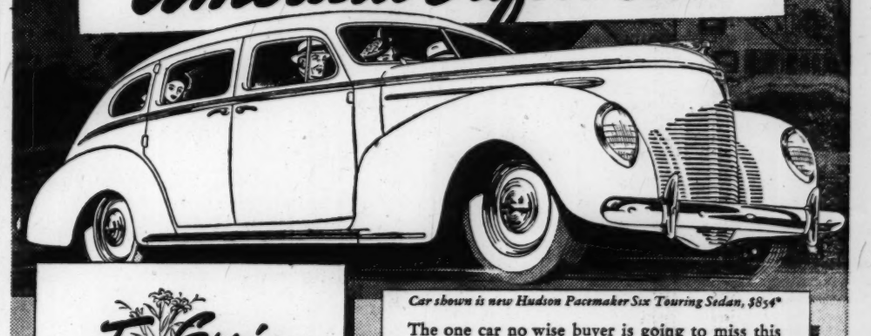

Car shown is new Hudson Pacemaker Six Touring Sedan, $854*

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Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Sees Dictatorship If U. S. Succumbs To 'War Hysteria'

WEIRTON, W. Va., April 18 (AP)—E. T. Weir, Chairman of the National Steel Corporation, urged the nation tonight to "guard against anybody sweeping us into war hysteria," asserting that war, "more than anything else, holds danger of actual dictatorship for America."

In an address prepared for delivery to a banquet celebrating the 30th anniversary of this steel community which he helped found, Mr. Weir said:

Hits Centralized Power

"The greatest contribution we can make to world sanity and world peace is to demonstrate to peoples now living under the illusions of the dictator countries that it is possible for a nation to be both free and economically prosperous."

The steel executive, who previously had advocated limitation of steel scrap exports to prepare for any eventuality, declared the United States could not halt the progress of autocracy by copying its methods.

"Let us guard against any circumstance that will further centralize power in this country," he added. "Let us, as a people, keep our heads. Let us guard particularly against anybody sweeping us into war hysteria. For war, more than anything else, holds danger of actual dictatorship for America, in addition to its inevitable destruction of life and property; its threat to continuance of the basic principles on which American life is founded. Let us fight to keep the United States, in every sense, a free country."

Says New Deal Halted Recovery

An outspoken critic of the New Deal Administration, Mr. Weir asserted that a $1,000,000,000 national income would be possible if the nation's economic progress had not been arrested in the last decade.

The nation's income had failed to reach a new high level, he said, because the Administration had destroyed the confidence of business men and obstructed new private investment essential to recovery.

"The Administration can, if it will, start the country back to real recovery," he said.

He expressed doubt, however, that any action would be taken because recovery would remove what he termed the need for excessive public spending without which, he said, "the White House clique will not have the political power to drive through to a conclusion their private plans for an economy of centralized power in the United States."

New Jersey Utility's Earnings Have Rise

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Public Service Corp. of New Jersey had a net income for the first three months this year of $6,709,000 compared to $5,555,000 for the same period of 1938, the stockholders were informed at their annual meeting by Thomas N. McCarter, President.

"This year started off very well," he said, "and although it is dangerous to predict, especially during these times, indications are that the common stock will earn about $2.60 a share in the present year.

"Tentatively we have put this common stock on a $2.40 annual basis. Maybe we will be able to better that basis, but I cannot say so at this time."

Earnings on the common stock were $2.34 a share last year.

Mr. McCarter said negotiations which might result in the acquisition of Jersey Central Power & Light Co. were under way.

Business Personals

A. E. Barit, President of the Hudson Motor Car Company, has announced the acceptance of the resignation of W. R. Tracy from the sales managership of the company. G. H. Pratt has been appointed General Sales Manager in complete charge of domestic and foreign sales and service operations, Mr. Barit announced. W. A. James has been appointed to head a newly formed division to be known as the Advertising and Merchandising Department.

E. A. Nichoias, president of the Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation, has announced the appointment of Ernest H. Vogel as Vice-President of the corporation. Mr. Vogel was connected with the Radio Corporation of America from 1930 to 1936.

The trustees of the Bank for Savings announce that Harold D. Rutan has been appointed executive vice-president of the bank, effective on May 1. Mr. Rutan entered the service of the bank in February, 1939, as real estate officer. He was formerly with the Prudential Insurance Company, which he joined as an attorney in 1924.

Gustav Amsterdam has been elected a director of Lit Brothers. He succeeds Harry G. Sundheim.

Andrew L. Jackson, formerly vice-president of Economics Statistics, Inc., this week joined the Standard Statistics Company in a research advisory capacity. In 1933, Mr. Jackson was one of the organizers of Economics Statistics, Inc. and was a vice-president of that organization until joining Standard Statistics this week.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
June	9.86	10.00	9.82	9.96	+.13
Sept.	10.25	10.40	10.17	10.35	+.13
Dec.	10.70	10.71	10.70	10.70	+.15

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '45-43	110.16	110.16	110.16
11 3⅜s '43-40 June	104.15	104.15	104.15
2 3¼s '46-44	110.28	110.28	110.28
4 4s '54-44	115.10	115.10	115.10
1 3s '48-46	110.14	110.14	110.14
11 3⅛s '49-46	111.3	111.3	111.3
12 4¼s '52-47	120.13	120.13	120.13
1 2¾s '51-48	107.30	107.30	107.30
25 2½s '48	107.5	107.5	107.5
9 2½s '52-50	105.2	105.2	105.2
4 2¾s '54-51	106.26	106.23	106.23
4 3s '55-51	109.24	109.23	109.23
4 3s '55-5- reg	109.22	109.22	109.22
72 2½s '60-55	107.9	107.6	107.7
17 2¾s '65-60	105	105	105

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3s '47-42	106.14	106.11	106.11
5 3s '49-44	108.6	108.6	108.6

Home Owners' Loan

1 2¾s '49-39	101.29	101.29	101.29

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
12 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	35	35	35
3 Alb P W 6s '48 ww	36	36	36
3 Allied Strs 4½s'50	94	94	94
5 Allis Chalm cv 4s'25	109¼	109	109¼
5 Am&For P5s 2030	54	54	54
3 Am T&TS½s'43 111 17-32	111½	111	17-32
20 Am T&T 3¼s'66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
14 Am T&T 3¼s'61	108⅛	107⅞	107⅞
5 Anaconda Cp 4½s '50	105	105	105
1 Ark&MRyB&T 5s '64	92½	92½	92½
6 AT&SF 4s '95	107	107	107
6 At&SF 4½s '48	101½	101½	101½
1 At&SFTShL 4s '58	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1 Alt&Cha AL 5s '44	95½	95½	95½
2 AC Line 4½s '64	58	58	58
7 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	38	37¾	38
1 Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48	30	30	30
10 AtlGu&WI 5s '59	55	55	55
1 B&O 1st 5s '48	53	53	53
1 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	52¼	52¼	52¼
1 B&O rfg 5s '95	18½	18½	18½
5 B&O 5s 2000 D	18	17¾	17¾
3 B&O cv 4½s '60	11	11	11
10 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
3 B&O 1st 4s '48	51½	51½	51½
5 B&OsPLE&WV '41 ct	46½	46	46
3 B&O 5s SW '50 ct	37½	37½	37½
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117½	117½	117½
12 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105¼	105¼	105¼
21 Beth Stl 3¼s '66	102⅝	102	102
20 Beth Stl 3½s '52	98½	98⅛	98½
8 Boston&Me 5s '67	29¾	29¾	29¾
37 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	75¾	75¼	75½
10 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	84½	84½	84½
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	107½	107½	107½
29 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	99¾	98⅞	99
4 BuffR&P 4½s '57	31¼	31	31½
1 Bush Term 5s '55	35¾	35¾	35¾
5 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	96	96	96
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	114¼	114¼	114¼
2 Can Nor 6½s'46	122	122	122
3 Can Pac 5s '44	112½	112½	112½
11 Can Pac 5s '549	91½	91	91¼
7 Can Pac 4½s'46	93¾	93¾	93¾
6 Can Pac 4s perp	71¾	71½	71¾
7 Cen Ill Gas&E 5s '51	103¾	103¼	103¼
4 Cen New Eng 4s'61	24	24	24
10 Cen Pac 5s '60	48¾	48¼	48¼
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	66	65⅞	66
1 Certain-td 5½s'48	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
2 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	15	15	15
2 ChampP&F(38)4¾s'50	101	101	101
4 C&O rfg 3½s'96E	97	97	97
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	9½	9½	9½
1 CB&Q 4½s'77	86	86	86
12 CB&Q gen 4s '58	94½	94¼	94⅜
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	102	102	102
5 CB & Q 4s Ill '49 reg	98½	98½	98½
5 Chic Gt West 4s '59	16⅞	16¾	16⅞
5 Chi I&L 5s '56	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 Chi I&L 5s '66	3¼	3¼	3¼
10 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7	7	7
1 CMSP&P 3d 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
10 Chi & NW 3½s '87	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
10 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2 C R I & P 4s '88	11¼	11¼	11¼
10 C T H & SE inc 5s '60	44¾	44¾	44¾
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	107½	107½	107½
2 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	90	90	90
1 Clin Gas C El 5½s '56	109	109	109
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	86	86	86
5 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	77	76½	76½
3 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	69½	69⅜	69⅜
2 Col & So 4½s '80	37¼	37¼	37¼
10 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	99⅝	99½	99½
2 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	100¼	100	100¼
9 Colmbia G 5s 1961	99	98¾	98¾
10 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	108½	108½	108½
10 Com'l Cred 3¾s'51	104¾	104	104
26 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	102⅜	102¼	102¼
6 Comwl Ed cv 3½s'58	105⅞	105½	105⅞
6 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	106	105⅞	105⅞
2 Comwlth Ed 3¼s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Con Edis 3¼s'46	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
14 Con Edis 3½s'58	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
11 Con Edis 3½s'58	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
2 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	103	103	103
5 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	48	46¾	46¾
7 Consum Pow 3½s '70	107¾	107⅜	107¾
4 Consum Pow 3½s '65	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
6 Consum Pow 3¾s '66	105⅛	105	105⅛
4 Container 5s '43	97	97	97
4 Crane Co 3½s '51	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜
1 Cuba RR 5½s '46	40	40	40
3 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
6 DMoin&FtD4s'35ct	3¼	3¼	3¼
7 Det Ed 4s '65	112¼	112¼	112¼
3 Det T Tun 4½s '61	101½	101½	101½
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	111	111	111
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
5 Fed L & P 5s '42	101¾	101¾	101¾
18 FirestoneT&R3½s'48	114¼	114⅜	114⅜
7 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
7 Goodrich 4¼s'56	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
13 Goodrich 6s '45	98½	98	98
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Gt Nor 4s '46C	90¾	90⅝	90⅝
2 Gt Nor 4s '46H	81¼	81¼	81¼
1 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	68½	68½	68½
1 Hocking V 4½s '99	117⅜	117½	117½
5 Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	69¾	69¾	69¾
2 Housatonic 5s '37	26½	26½	26½
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	101½	101½	101½
4 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	30⅛	30	30
10 Hud & Manh rfg 5s '57	45½	45	45½
4 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12	12	12
16 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	42	41½	41½
7 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	46	46	46
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	42	42	42
41 Ill Steel 4½s '40	103	103-32	103
3 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107	107	107
22 Interb A Tr 7s '32	58	57	57
2 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	56	56	56
11 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	58⅛	58	58⅛
1 Int Agric 5s '47 ct	100	100	100
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	81	81	81
1 Int Mer aMr 6s '41	49½	49½	49½
10 Int T&T 5s '55	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	2	2	2
5 Jones&LaugSt 4¼s '61	92	92	92
1 K C South 5s'50	60½	60½	60½
2 K C South 3s'50	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 K C Term 4s'60	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Koppers Co 4s'51	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Lac Gas 5s'39	83½	83¼	83½
1 L S & M S 3½s'97 reg	83	83	83
2 Leh & N Eng 4s'65 A	89¼	89¼	89¼
2 Leh Val H Term 4s'54	44¼	44¼	44¼
3 Liggett & M 7s'44	127½	127½	127½
1 Liggett & M 5s'51	127¾	127¾	127¾
1 Loews 3½s'46	100	0	100
30 Lone Star G 3½s'53	106	106	106
5 Lone Isl rfg 4s'49	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Lorillard Co 7s'44	127½	127½	127½
10 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	79¾	79	79¾
8 Louis&N un 4s'40	99½	99½	99½
5 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	84½	84½	84½
1 Lou Gas&El 3½s'66	109	109	109
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	25½	25½	25½
61 Manhat Ry 4s '90	34½	34	34¼
4 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	32	31⅞	31⅞
5 Manhat Ry2d 4s 2013	19	19	19
1 Man Sho L 4s '39	123	123	123
1 Mead Corp 5s '45A	102⅛	102½	102½
6 Mil&Sta Line 3½s '41	29¼	28¾	28¾
1 MSP&SSMarie5s'38	5	5	5
3 MSP&SSM gtd5s'38	6¾	6½	6½
6 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	7	7	7
6 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	24	23⅞	24
9 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	9	9	9
1 M-K-T 4½s '78	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 M-K-Tev 1st 4s '90	37	37	37
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 Mo Pac 5s '65A	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '77F	14	14	14
3 Mo Pac 5s '78G	14	13¾	13¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '80H	14	14	14
6 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	14	14	14
20 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3½	3½	3½
4 Mob & Oh 5s '38	22	22	22
4 Mob & O 4½sc '77	20½	20½	20½
3 MonWPaPSv4½s'60	108	108	108
3 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Mor&Essex 5s '55	43½	43½	43½
5 Nat Dairy3½s '51ww	104½	104⅜	104⅜
2 Natl Steel 4s '65	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 NEngT&T 4½s'61B	126	125⅞	125⅞
2 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55⅜	55¼	55⅜
17 NYC 4½s 2013 A	50½	50	50
8 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	45	44	44½
4 NY Conn RR 5s '53	107	107	107
1 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	106	106	106
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
2 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108	108	108
2 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
3 NYNH&H 4½s '67	11	11	11
1 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	7	7	7
2 NY Tel 4½s '39	103	3-32	103
8 Niagara Falls P3½s'66	100½	100½	100½
1 Norf & W 4s '96	120½	120½	120½
20 Nor Pac 6s 2047	58	57½	57⅝
2 Nor Pac 4s '97	79½	79	79
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44	44	44
1 Nor Pac Pw 3½s '67	107½	107½	107½
3 Ohio Ed 4s '67	106½	106½	106½
6 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107	106¾	107
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	103⅞	103½	103⅞
2 OreRR & Nav 4s '46	108½	108½	108½
43 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	106⅛	105¾	105¾
8 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 PanhandleEPL4s '52	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Para Pict 6s '55	101½	101⅜	101½
1 ParaPict cv 3¼s '47	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
1 Pen Co 4s '52E	102	102	102
3 Pen Co 4s '63	100	100	100
1 Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	94	94	94
18 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	105½	105½	105½
1 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	117½	117½	117½
38 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	97⅜	97½	97½
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	94	94	94
9 Pen RR 4s '48	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Pen RR 4s '48 ct	111	111	111
1 Pen RR 3¼s '52	78⅛	78¼	78⅛
1 Phil Bal&Wash 5s '74	110	110	110
3 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	109	109	109
1 PhilBal&W4½s'77C	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4 Phila Co 5s '67	100	99¾	100
4 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110	110	110
3 PhReadC&Icv6s'49	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
3 Ph ReadC&Iss'73	12	12	12
38 Phillips Pet 3s '48	107	106¾	107
2 PCC&SL 5s '70A	104	103½	104
13 PCC&StL 4½s '77	94	94	94
3 PCC&SL 4½s '63I	113⅞	113¾	113⅞
14 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	65¼	64¾	65
7 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
4 Pressed Stl C 5s'51	79¼	79¼	79¼
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	97	97	97
1 Readg 4½s'97A	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
1 Rem Rand 4½s'56	100	100	100
1 Republic Stl 4½s'61	87	87	87
2 Republic Stl 4½s'56	87½	87½	87½
5 RI Ark & La4½s'34	8¾	8¾	8¾
3 Saguenay Pw 4¼s'66	106	106	106
1 StLSF 5sB'50 ct	8	8	8
2 StP&KC ShL4½s'41	5	5	5
5 StPM&M Pac 4s'40	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 SA&A Pass 4s'43	51	51	51
4 San Ant PubSvc 4s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Schulco 6½s '46 B st	25	25	25
2 Seabd A L cn 6s'45	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Sea A L 6s'45 ct	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
3 Sea A L 4s '50 st	9	9	9
4 Shell Un 3½s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Silesian-Am 7s '41	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
5 Simmons cv 5s '52	95¾	95½	95½
3 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	105¾	105⅞	105⅞
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	102	102	102
1 So Kraft 4¼s '46	93¾	93¾	93¾
10 Sou Pac 4½s'68	44	44	44
1 Sou Pac 4½s '81	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
2 So Pac rfg 4s '55	58	58	58
7 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	45½	45	45½
7 South Ry 6⅔s '56	63½	63	63
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	61¼	61¼	61¼
1 South Ry gen 4s '56	47½	47¼	47¼
1 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
15 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	104¾	104½	104½
1 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Studebaker cv 6s '55	74	74	74
133 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	100	99⅞	100
10 Hex Corp 3½s '51	106½	106½	106½
2 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	81	81	81
1 TexP-MP Ter5½s '64	100	100	100
5 Third Ave aj 5s '60	8⅞	8½	8½
1 Third Ave 4s '60	39½	39½	39½
1 Third Ave 4s '60	39½	39½	39½
2 Toledo Ed 5s '62	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Toledo Ed 5s '62 ct	101	101	101
1 Trenton G&E 5s '49	107	107	107
1 Union Pac 4s '47	111	111	111
1 Union Pac 4s '47 ct	111	111	111
1 Union Pac 4s '67	111	111	111
1 Union Pac 4s '67 ct	111	111	111
1 Union Pac 4s '68	111	111	111
1 Union Pac 4s '68 ct	111	111	111
1 Union Pac 4s '69	111	111	111
1 Union Pac 4s '69 ct	111	111	111
1 Union Pac 4s '70	111	111	111
1 Union Pac 4s '70 ct	111	111	111
1 Union Pac 4s '71	111	111	111
1 Union Pac 4s '71 ct	111	111	111
1 Union Pac 4s '72	111	111	111
1 Union Pac 4s '72 ct	111	111	111
1 Union Pac 4s '73	111	111	111
1 Union Pac 4s '73 ct	111	111	111
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1 Union Pac 4s '26	111	111	111
1 Union Pac 4s '26 ct	111	111	111
1 Union Pac 4s '27	111	111	111
1

Hitler's Planner in Austria Gets Commission to Turkey

BERLIN, April 19 (AP)—The Ambassador who laid the foundations for Germany's absorption of Austria has been appointed the Reich's new Ambassador to Turkey.

Franz von Papen was called from retirement by Reichsführer Hitler to succeed Friederich von Keller as Germany's Ambassador to Ankara.

Observers attached great importance to the appointment of Herr von Papen, who will be no newcomer to Turkey.

He was Chief of the General Staff of the Fourth Turkish Army under Field Marshal Liman von Sanders in 1917 after his recall as military attaché at Washington.

Lufthansa Gets Concession

Almost coincident with Herr von Papen's appointment it was learned from a reliable source that Lufthansa, German commercial airline, had succeeded after 10 years of patient endeavor in obtaining a concession for a commercial air service with Turkey. There was no official announcement of the concession.

Other nations also have been asking for air routes into Turkey. For the present, however, Germany holds the exclusive privilege.

The concession was pointed to here as additional evidence of the close relations existing between Turkey and Germany, one of Ankara's best customers.

Considering Southeastern Europe and Southwestern Asia its dominion of influence, Germany granted Turkey an economic credit of 150,000,000 marks ($60,000,000) after the Economics Minister, Walther Funk, paid a salesman's visit to Ankara last fall.

Observers, seeing the appointment as a move to counteract British efforts to gain greater influence in Turkey, which controls the Bosphorus, key to the eastern entrance to the Mediterranean from the Black Sea, noted the comment of the Führer's own mouthpiece, the Völkischer Beobachter.

"That he is now being dispatched to Ankara speaks for the value which the Führer places upon the continuation of friendly relations between the young Reich and young Turkey," the paper added.

The Lokal Anzeiger, significantly referring to British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's remarks in the House of Commons and his failure to announce inclusion of Turkey in his system of independence guarantees, said "Chamberlain has no new protegés," and "the British Premier this time had a bad day in the House of Commons."

Ridiculing what it said was his role as a world policeman, the paper blamed the British press for having worked "too liberally with advance laurels."

Rumanian Sees Hitler

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's Rumanian visitor, Foreign Minister Grigore Gafencu, was warmly welcomed.

Newspaper headlines said that the "friendly talks revealed far-reaching consonance."

Chancellor Hitler received Mr. Gafencu for a long talk in the Reichschancellory with Herr von Ribbentrop present. It was understood the Rumanian would see Rudolf Hess, Herr Hitler's deputy party leader, and have another conference with Herr von Ribbentrop.

Japan Pushes a 'Peace Front': Will Chiang Listen to Pleas?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — While fighting still continues on the major fronts in China, the Japanese "peace offensive" is still in full operation.

For the first time Japanese air attacks have been launched against the railway leading into French Indo-China, from which important munitions shipments are said to make their way to the Chinese forces. An attack by nine Japanese warships on the port of Foochow April 16 started a mass exodus by the civilian population. The Chinese, for their part, are reported to have put three of the main railways under Japanese control out of commission. These are the great East-West Lunghai Railway, the North-South Tientsin-Pukow Railway, and the Tatung-Puchow Railway in the Shansi hinterland. The interruptions on the railroads are temporary, but severely hampering to the Japanese.

Pacification Commission

Along with these events, however, a Japanese-sponsored pacification commission, composed mainly of Chinese, is at work with Peiping as its headquarters. Apparently little success has been obtained at present. Four of the Chinese on the commission were reported killed in a revolt within Peiping.

The Japanese apparently aim at inducing the Kuomintang—the ruling party of China—to abandon its anti-Japanese and pro-Communist policy.

Not so many months ago, the Kuomintang was engaged in armed hostilities against the Communists and was being accused of undue cordiality toward the Japanese. It was very generally considered that by its refusal to go to war at that time with Japan, China's ruling party was demonstrating a patience under aggression which might easily be mistaken for friendship.

At no time did the Kuomintang go so far as to subscribe to the Japanese doctrine that Tokyo ought to send armed forces into China to co-operate against Communism. That condition would certainly be one of the rock-bottom requirements. It would merely entail retention in China of part of a Japanese army already in occupation.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Kuomintang Nationalist regime, still remains a black sheep in the eyes of the Japanese, but their desire to wean the Kuomintang from its nationalism raises the hope that General Chiang, Japan-educated, Japanese-speaking, and formerly regarded as friendly toward the Japanese, might see the error of his way—as interpreted by Tokyo — and suddenly throw his weight on the side of what Japan wants.

Considering the tremendous difficulty the Japanese have been having in persuading anyone without a prison record to function as Chinese puppet official, it seems certain that if General Chiang were to plump for peace and co-operation with Japan, nothing would please the Japanese more than to see that he was suitably rewarded.

Resistance Continues

But what are the prospects for Japan's having an opportunity to forgive, forget, and "co-operate"? Any unbiased observer in China, and plenty of realistic Japanese, must confess that those prospects still continue remote. The period since July, 1937, has been heartbreaking to patriotic Chinese, but nothing has happened to show any way out save a continuation of such dogged resistance as may be possible under changing circumstances. China's united front remains united. Thus far, no formula has been put forward which stood the slightest chance of splitting it.

Of course, it is never wise to discount possibilities in the Far East. It is conceivable that Kuomintang leadership might split with the Communist group over the issue of peace. The Chinese Reds certainly favored war with Japan when the Kuomintang did not, and such elements as have faintly whispered hopes of mediation have been of the Kuomintang. The Communists know there can be no peace for them on any such terms as the Kuomintang could have, and they have never indicated any desire for it. Thus far the Kuomintang has been equally stiff, and for that Japan can thank its own attitude. No one yields where no hope is held out. Perhaps in the latest declaration of willingness to use the Kuomintang rather than exterminate it, Tokyo feels that it has gone far enough. That is not the case. Little as many among the Chinese enjoy continued fighting and widespread devastation, no real alternative has as yet been offered.

Christian Science Lecture on April 27

Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, will deliver a free public lecture on Christian Science in the edifice of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, Boston, on Thursday evening, April 27, at 7:45, Eastern Standard Time.

This lecture will be radiocast by short wave Station W1XAL at Boston and by its companion transmitter, W1XAR, which will operate simultaneously with it. W1XAL will use a wave length of 49.6 meters (6.04 megacycles) while the companion transmitter will radiocast on a wave length of 25.6 meters (11.73 megacycles).

This radiocast should be heard in the Boston area and at many points in the United States east of the Mississippi River and in Eastern Canada. The beam antennas will be directed toward the British Isles and Western Europe. However, listeners in parts of Africa, the northern part of South America, Central America, Mexico, and throughout the West Indies should also be able to hear this broadcast.

At 7:15 E. S. T. (12:15 G. M. T.) the organ music, preceding the introduction of the lecturer at 7:45 p. m. E. S. T. (12:45 G. M. T.) will be radiocast and station identification will be made from time to time to assist listeners in tuning their radio sets in advance of the lecture.

N.Y. WORLD'S FAIR OPENS APRIL 30

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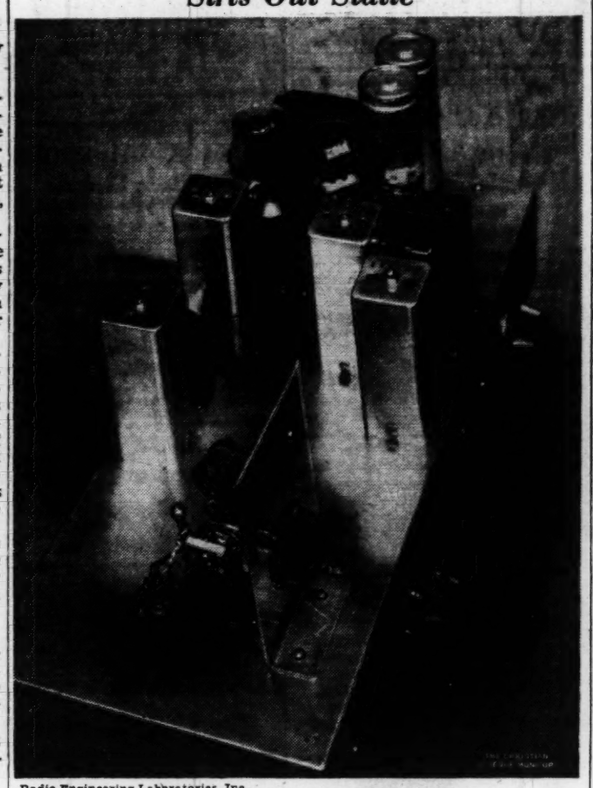

Radio Engineering Laboratories, Inc.

Frequency-Modulated Receiver

Chassis of Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong's device which aims to clear up reception for listener. Soon to be made subject of announcement.

Radio Foreseen Giving Show Of All Types Right at Home

News in Radio

With the beginning of television programs and the public sale of television sets scheduled by the Radio Corporation of America on April 30, Martin Codel, Washington radio writer and publisher of Broadcasting, trade magazine of the industry, "went out on a limb" to predict what the entrance of television will do to the familiar radio set.

In his opinion, there is still more to come. For the radio, Mr. Codel believes, will in an unnamed future, perhaps a generation, be a combination apparatus bringing into the family not only sound, sight and recorded music, but also facsimile ("the radio newspaper") and movies. All these things are available today, but it needs time to refine a design which will include them all and not make the combination unwieldy for householders.

All-wave radio, which, as at present marketed, is a misnomer, according to him, will certainly apply to the new sight-sound-record-movie combination sets; and the sets will receive most of their programs by ultra-short waves, on which notable technical progress is being made. More wave lengths are available in the "ultras," and current inventions, such as the Armstrong frequency-modulated system, for instance, promise to make reception static-free. In fact, while something less than 100 radiocasting channels are available today in the medium-wave spectrum (550kc to 1600kc), there are thousands of ultra short wave channels.

Possibly thousands of additional radiocasting stations will be accommodated, Mr. Codel said, so that even the smallest communities will have their own outlets. Television and its accompanying sound channels and the Armstrong static-less system are on ultra-short wave. Facsimile is now radiocast over regular medium wavelengths during the hours when there is no radiocasting, but it has also been licensed for short waves.

★ ★ ★

'Bearish' on Television

One radio manufacturer last week still refused to pick up the trumpet and tootle in the television parade which begins at the end of this month. He is Commander Eugene McDonald of Chicago, manufacturer of Zenith radio sets. Though his company has the only television transmitting license in the Chicago area and is prepared to manufacture television sets, Mr. McDonald will not sell until the Government establishes television standards. Commander McDonald quoted the last report of the Federal Communications Commission, which stated that visual radiocasting is not yet ready for standards, or for commercial use by the public.

★ ★ ★

Radio as Educator

Radiocasters seriously wonder about the value, form and content of what is generally called "education" on the air. They have to depend on soundboards to a certain extent. One of the best soundboards, perhaps, are students themselves. Last week one such soundboard came in a survey taken by the students of Westminster College of Fulton, Mo., close to St. Louis. Consensus was that listening and learning by radio is a modern improvement over the three "R's." Three out of four of the student body, a majority of whom proved to be listeners, saw possibilities for radio in the classroom. History, music, and political science are especially aided by radio, one student pointing out that "history is being broadcast in the speeches of the Hitlers, Chamberlains and Roosevelts of the day."

Getting down to specific programs, the students thought Charlie McCarthy's show contributes "most to a wholesome national sense of humor," though Jack Benny led as the most popular male star. Understandable in an all-male student body was the choice of Dorothy Lamour as most popular feminine star.

Radio, the students thought, excels in bulletin reporting, unbiased accounts and accuracy. The newspapers, they said, excel as a permanent record, for completeness and editorial comment. **A. D. H.**

Television Station Locates On Site Covering Los Angeles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—To carry on television experimentation, a non-commercial station is to be built on one of the highest hills in this metropolitan area of 2,500,000 persons, the project being another step in pioneering by the organization which Don Lee founded.

Harry Lubcke, Director of Television, who has been experimenting for nine years, has developed inventions for use in the station.

The hill site dominates a potetnial market for sale of sets to "looker-inners," as well as for sale of products which may be advertised by television. For television, the Los Angeles market is considered the best concentrated of any west of the Mississippi River.

Similar to light waves which do not, at the horizon, bend in conformance with the earth's curvature, waves used in television are limited generally by the horizon as far as distance is concerned. Thus, the highest accessible site has been sought as the permanent station of the Lee transmitter, which has been pioneering for many years at the top of a building.

The chosen site is a 20-acre plot on the Mack Sennett estate at the eastern boundary of Griffith Park, on a 1,700-foot peak overlooking Hollywood. Announcement of the purchase was made by Thomas S. Lee, successor to his father as President of the television station, of the 29-station radio broadcasting system, and of a State automobile agency. Mr. Lee pointed out that Cahuenga Peak, the only other mountain higher than the site selected, exceeds "Lee Mountain" by 100 feet; but he remarked that Cahuenga is inaccessible by highway.

"There are already several hundred television receivers scattered throughout Los Angeles County within a 30-mile radius of the present telecasting station," Mr. Lee disclosed. "Construction of a station on top of Lee Mountain will give an unexcelled range to the San Fernando Valley, Glendale, and Los Angeles, as well as many other Pacific Coast cities.

"The Lee cathode-ray unit W6XAO operates on an image channel of 45 megacycles, by authority of the Federal Radio Commission. It is the only television station west of Kansas City. No commercial programs of any kind are telecast. Programs include players, musical numbers, and brief lectures, as well as vaudeville acts."

He noted that programs are telecast at present on a regular five-day week schedule, and he spoke of a growing amateur interest in building receiving sets, the parts of which cost about $200.

French Cabinet Aide Cancels Trip to U. S.

PARIS (AP)—Because of the international situation, Minister of Commerce and Industry Fernand Gentin has cancelled a trip to New York for opening of the World's Fair.

Hitler Takes Center of Stage In Great Birthday Celebration

BERLIN, April 19 (AP)—Germany relegated world-stirring politics to the background today and turned attention to the two-day birthday celebration of its leader.

Hands still were busily at work completing profuse street decorations, garlanding and beflagging the houses, for the celebration that starts at 5 p. m. today.

Herr Hitler quietly returned to the capital yesterday, ending the 10-day vacation which he interrupted Saturday to consider President Roosevelt's peace proposals.

Air traffic was banned over Berlin, and unauthorized photographs of the parade in which 45,000 soldiers will goosestep tomorrow were forbidden.

Thursday was declared a national holiday in Germany, Bohemia and Moravia, and the free city of Danzig. Albert Foerster, Danzig National Socialist leader, has been allotted 40 minutes for a speech at the Danzig ceremonies.

Das Schwarze Korps, organ of the black-uniformed Hitler SS Guard, paid tribute to Herr Hitler in a special edition.

"You are the leader without having to command," the paper said of the Chancellor. "You are the living law. . . . You are the love and the strength . . . you are the freedom, for you gvie duty the sense which gives joy, strength and meaning to all labor . . . you stand now in a temple of a million-fold love."

Field Marshal Hermann Goering in a birthday message to the Army, said: "The Führer knows that we are blindly devoted to him. The Führer knows that the German army is ready to march any time."

Hungarian Group at Fete

BUDAPEST April 18 (AP)—Two former Hungarian Premiers, Dr. Bela Imredy and Koloman Daranyi, whose governments were regarded as sympathetic to Germany, head the Hungarian delegation to celebrations in Berlin of Chancellor Hitler's birthday on Thursday.

Dr. Imredy, who sponsored Hungary's new legislation to control Jews, resigned his post as Premier Feb. 15 because he said he had learned that one of his great-grandparents was Jewish.

He continued to champion the Jewish bill, which was passed by the upper House today, declaring it essential to the country's welfare.

Italo-Hungarian Ties Affirmed

ROME, April 19 (AP)—Italy was today continuing its effort to bind Hungary to the Rome-Berlin axis.

The Hungarian Premier, Count Paul Teleki, in an after-dinner toast to Premier Mussolini last night at Palazzo Venezia, declared his country was "faithful to the policy of the Axis which Hungary has spontaneously adopted."

Il Duce, in a similar speech, reaffirmed a friendship which "unites the strength of each country in the defense of order and peace."

The Axis diplomatic campaign, which began last week end with German Field Marshal Hermann Göring's visit to Rome will continue, after the scheduled Thursday departure of the Hungarian Premier and his Foreign Minister, with Italian-Yugoslav and Italian-Rumanian talks.

The Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Alexander Cinca-Markovich, will come to Venice on Saturday to see the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, and arrangements were being made to receive the Rumanian Foreign Minister, Grigore Gafencu, now on a tour of European Capitals.

The exact nature of yesterday's Italian-Hungarian conferences remained secret, but observers in Rome assumed that they touched on Hungary's desire for growth like that of Italy and Germany.

Having experienced expansion by its absorption of Carpatho-Ukraine and part of Slovakia in the dismemberment of Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary's main claims are centered now on western Rumania and northern Yugoslavia where lie territories once part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Franco Patterning Greenbelt in U. S. For Slum Clearance

BURGOS, Spain (AP) — Gen. Francisco Franco is patterning the United States by establishing a resettlement administration to build homes such as those in the Greenbelt project at Berwyn, Md.

Purpose of the project is to provide homes for low-salaried workers and eliminate slums. General Franco personally drafted plans for construction of 20,000 modern dwellings of two and three rooms to give workers an opportunity to own their own homes after paying rents for periods as long as 20 years.

General Franco's plans contemplate projects similar in many details to the Greenbelt homes, with a broad park and recreational spaces.

'Pied Piper!' Cries German Organ

BERLIN (AP)—The organ of German industrialists, Die Deutsche Bergwerks-Zeitung, called President Roosevelt "the Pied Piper of Washington" for his appeal to Herr Hitler and Premier Mussolini for ten years of peace.

"How would it be," the newspaper asked, "if Roosevelt set up a list of states in the American Hemisphere with the solemn declaration that the United States in the future would leave these states alone?

"That would be more to the point than interfering in European affairs."

The paper printed a list of 16 "interventions" by the United States in Central and South America in the past 40 years.

King Zog Considers U. S. Lecture Tour

BUDAPEST (AP)—King Zog who fled Albania with the Italian conquest is considering a visit to the United States, according to the newspaper Az Est.

This was disclosed, the newspaper said, in telephone conversations between a lady-in-waiting to Queen Geraldine and the Queen's brother-in-law Andreas Baghy, who lives here.

The Queen and King Zog, with their son, are at Larissa, Grece, but expect to go to Turkey. Az Est said he was offered an American lecture tour contract.

Canadian Senate Passes Trade Pact With U. S.

OTTAWA (CP)—The Senate approved on third reading a bill embodying the Canadian-United States trade agreement signed in Washington last Nov. 17.

The trade pact gives concessions to Canada on pork, hogs, potatoes, certain kinds of fish, horses, unfinished cast iron products, certain metals, and other products. Canada granted concessions to the United States on fresh vegetables, fruits, beef and veal, hogs, corn, oats, and a variety of other products.

Soviet Appeal to U. S.

MOSCOW (AP)—An appeal "to raise a powerful voice in the defense of shattered rights of freedom and independence of all peoples" was addressed to the League of American Writers by the Executive Committee of Soviet Writers. The message criticized American "nonintervention, neutrality or isolation."

Unions in England Start Drive For Women Members

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England — An intensive national campaign is to be pursued in this country during 1939 for the purpose of bringing women workers into the trade unions.

Miss Nancy Adam, chief woman officer of the Trades Union Congress, recently told a women's conference here that in 1937 there was an increase of 77,472 in the number of women in the trade unions. The return for 1938 is not yet completed, but it is hoped that the increase for that year would reach 100,000.

There are some 6,250,000 women engaged in industry. More than 5,000,000 men and women are affiliated to the Trades Union Congress. There are 9,000,000 men and women receiving advantages from trade union efforts in the way of better wages and conditions, of whom about 4,000,000 are outside the unions and have not, Miss Adam said, contributed any money to the winning of those advantages.

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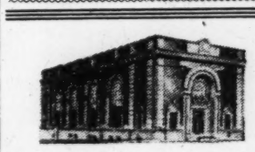

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1400 WEST MARKET ST.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Abate (406:14)—*A-bate'* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second long).

The original but now obsolete significance of this term was "to beat down" (Latin *ad*, "to," and *battuere*, "to beat"); however, the word now has three common meanings: "to grow less"; "to make less"; and "to put an end to."

Abeyance (405:6)—*A-bay'-anse* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second long, third clipped-short).

Whatever is held in abeyance is actively suppressed, the word coming to us from the French, where, for example, the phrase *droit en abeiance* means "a right which is suspended."

If crime is held in abeyance by law observance, the observance must continue uninterrupted if the crime, the absence of obedience, is not to seemingly reassert itself.

Chastened (241:4); **chastening** (Job 5:17; Heb. 12:5, 7, 11)—*Chase'-'nd; chase'-'n-ing.*

The Latin *castus*, "pure," and *agere*, "to lead," lie back of our words "chastise," "castigate," and "chasten." The first two emphasize the thought of punishment to prevent the repetition of faults; but the third suggests the tribulation by which one is reclaimed, refined, purified.

It is a comfort to the erring to remember that the chastening process is really one of making chaste or pure—a restoration to one's original purity.

Chastisements (323:6) — The vowels are short, and the accent is on the first syllable, *chass'-tizz-ments.*

Cumulative (405:23)—*Ku'-mu-lay-tiv* (first *u* long, second quick-long, *a* long, *i* short; secondary stress on third syllable).

This word comes to us from the Latin *cumulare*, "to heap up"; and we use it in the sense of "growing larger by successive additions."

Dementia (411:14) — Preferably four syllables, *de-men'-shih-a.*

The Latin *dementia*, "madness," represented a self-explanatory combination of *de*, "away from," and *mens*, "mind"—an obviously impossible condition in the realm of infinite Mind.

Effectual (11:18) — The *e*'s are short.

Ephraim (Hos. 7:1) — *E'-fray-im.*

Equal (Ezek. 33:17) — Renders Hebrew *takan*, with a figurative meaning of "to equalize" (through the idea of leveling, or weighing and testing).

Fan (Matt. 3:12) — An early harvesting implement by which the chaff was first separated, and then blown away, from the wheat on the threshing floor.

Gadarenes (Luke 8:26)—Preferably with principal accent on the third syllable, secondary on the first, *Gad-a-reenz'* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*).

Gloat (36:25)—*Glote.*

In tracing this word we eventually arrive at the Icelandic *glotta*, "to grin; to smile scornfully." We employ our word in the sense of "to gaze with malignant gratification or evil desire; to ponder with wicked exultation." The word is rarely used in a good sense; that is to say, one would not gloat over a kind deed.

Hosea (Bible book)—Preferably *Ho-zee'-a* (*o* as in obey, *a* as in *sofa*).

"Lay apart all filthiness and superfluity of naughtiness, and receive with meekness the engrafted word" (James 1:21)—Note that in "superfluity," the first *u* is long, and the second is sounded *oo.*

A literal translation of this passage would read as follows: "Therefore putting off all filthiness and the overflow of malice, receive with gentleness the implanted word."

Mocked (Gal. 6:7) — The *o* is short as in modern. Avoid *mawkt.*

Parenthetical matter (11:12-14) —The general rule is this: Read matter enclosed in parentheses at a slightly increased tempo and in a lower tone.

Pharisees (Matt. 3:7) — Despite the circumflex influence of the *r*, the publishers of Webster's record the *a* as short as in *fat*, not circumflex as in *fare*—to us, the logical and preponderant choice. No stigma can be attached to the pronunciation *Fair'-ih-seez.*

The name goes back to the Hebrew *parash*, "separated," a fitting name, for the Pharisees held themselves aloof, not only from the Gentiles, but from the common mass of Jews. In addition to being great sticklers for the letter of the law as propounded by Moses, the Pharisees meticulously observed certain rituals and ceremonies handed down by tradition from their forefathers. Their emphasis on externals led to hypocrisy on a large scale.

Propensities (405:5)—*Pro-pen'-sih-tiz* (but most cultured speakers seem to favor a trace of quick-long *e* in the last syllable).

This word is derived from a combination of the Latin roots *pro*, "forward," and *pendere*, "to hang"; and thus it indicates a proneness, a strong leaning of the will, a lasting bent. As the roots suggest, the word points downward; and, consequently, propensities are usually of a low order.

Restitution (11:9)—*Res-tih-tu'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

The Latin *restituere*, "to restore" (*re*, "back," and *statuere*, "to place"), lies back of our word, which we apply to the act of restoring anything to its rightful place or owner; also to the act of making good, or of giving an equivalent for any loss or damage.

Sadducees (Matt. 3:7)—*Sad'-u-seez*, not *Sa'-ja-seez.*

This name is derived from the Hebrew *Tsadowqm*, "the just," the name of the supposed founder of the sect. The Sadducees were the free thinkers. They accepted the law, but not the traditions of the elders without investigation—and this led them to skepticism. They had no particularly affirmative doctrine, satisfying themselves with a denial of all miracles, and an avowed disbelief in all things supernatural—especially resurrection.

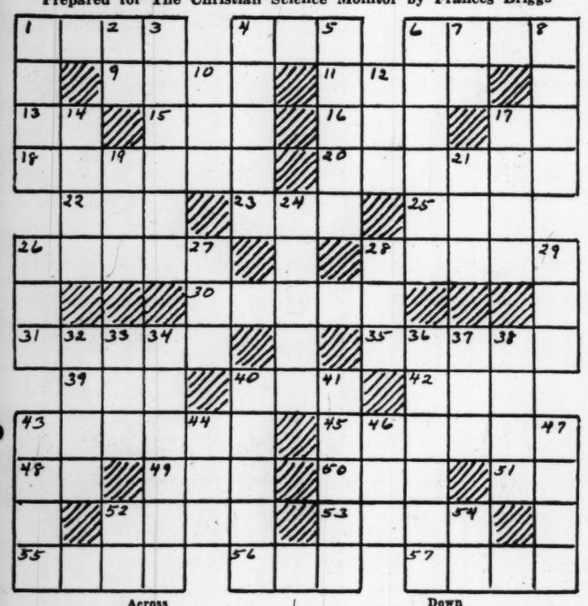
Notwithstanding the hostility between the Pharisees (see above) and the Sadducees, the two sects united against the Way-shower because he denounced the blind ritualism of the former, and preached of the life hereafter—a thorn in the flesh to the latter.

Sovereign (407:12) — The prevailing pronunciation in America is the three-syllable *sov'-er-in*; but in Britain, *sov'-rin* is widely used.

Throughly (Matt. 3:12; Ps. 51:2) —Pronounced as spelled, *throo'-lih.*

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

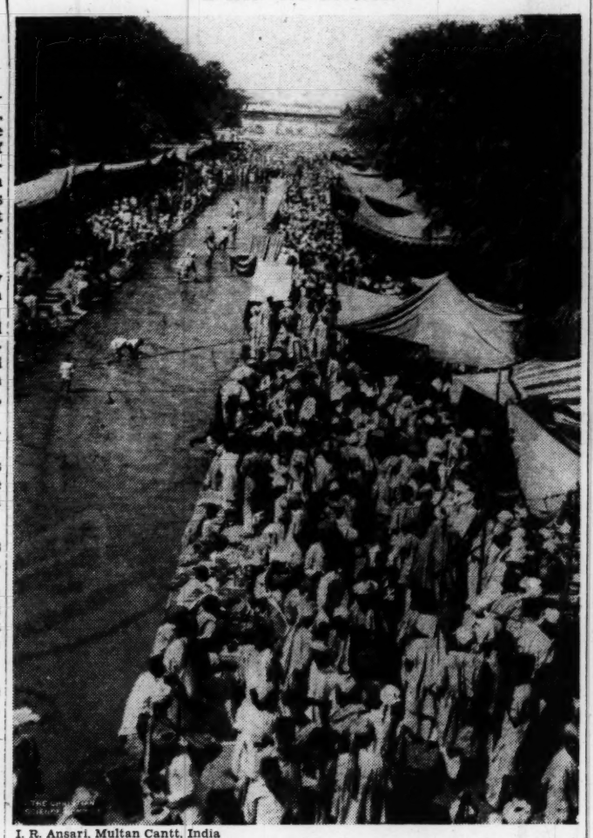
1—What is the channel cat?
4—In speaking of Biblical Amnon, what possessive pronoun would you use?
6—What is George Herman Ruth's nickname?
9—A walking stick is what?
11—What is another name for the Indian mahogany?
13—Who was chief deity of ancient Eridu?
15—A ravel in a knitted fabric is what?
16—What is a hoop in an organ bellows?
17—While.
18—Who wrote "Jo's Boys"?
20—What is first name of Einstein, German physicist?
22—In India, what is a Sanskrit school or college called?
23—Wood of what tree is valued for cabinetwork, hoops, or bows?
25—A hostelry is what?
26—What is a circular painting or sculptured medallion?
28—What is a place mentioned in Josh. 17:11?
30—Who was author of "Rab and His Friends"?
31—What is a volcanic mountain of the Crown Prince range, Solomon Islands?
35—Who was a spy from tribe of Manasseh?
39—What is second month of Hebrew civil year?
40—In mining, what is a space from which material has been removed?
43—An advocate of the novel is called what?
43—Athena set head of what Gorgon in her shield?
45—What trees grow in moist ground?
48—Ounce (abbr.).
49—Would you don, row, or eat chiffonade?
50—Where is Trondheim (abbr.)?
51—What suffix means "pertaining to"?
52—What is a volcano of northeastern Sicily?
53—What is 29th book of O. T.?
55—What are principal divisions of a play?
56—What is another name for the peacock?
57—If you were in Leipzig, Germany, in what direction would you travel to reach Essen?

Down

1—What is an insect mentioned in Bible?
2—Edisto Island is off coast of what State (abbr.)?
3—What Lord Byron hero took a pilgrimage?
4—What English author wrote many adventure tales for boys?
5—What is made from unopened leaf-stalks of buri palm?
6—What holds the thread in a sewing machine?
7—Article.
8—If you were in Tiffin, Ohio, in what direction would you travel to reach Akron?
10—What is used on a bolt for tightening or holding something?
12—Fruit of olive tree is an important source of what?
14—What is the part sung by Gertrude in Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet"?
17—What Italian river is about 140 miles long?
19—What prefix means "with"?
21—Conclusion.
24—What is largest of Kuril Islands?
26—Diogenes was said to have lived in what?
27—What is the sash worn by Japanese?
28—Morecambe Bay indents what country (abbr.)?
29—Who was one who remained true to David when Adonijah rebelled?
32—What town of Issachar is mentioned in Josh. 19:20?
33—Who was son of Shem?
34—What are quaker-ladies?
36—Who was a brother of Simon Peter?
37—What is a river of England and northern Wales?
38—Who was David's child wife in "David Copperfield"?
40—Who was a grandson of Esau?
41—What musical instrument usually has five strings?
43—Who was a son of Caleb (I Chr. 2:46)?
44—What Polish river formed battle line in several battles in 1915?
46—Five cards are often used in playing what card game?
47—If you visited Kilmarnock, whom would you see (sing.)?
53—What suffix is sometimes used to form decimal multiples?
54—How is "the" often written in French?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Fair in India



I. R. Ansari, Multan Cantt, India

The fairs are often held on the banks of rivers, and are well attended.

Vocations

Mincemeat Doughnuts

Something new in cookery always sells well, as one woman discovered when she decided to try out some mincemeat doughnuts.

The recipe is much the same as for plain doughnuts, but to the dough is added a cup of mincemeat.

One taste of these doughnuts is enough for many people to clamor for more; and her sales continue to increase daily.—Mrs. C. R., Boone, Iowa.

A Verse for Today . . .

LORD, *thou wilt ordain peace for us: for thou also hast wrought all our works in us.* ISA. 26:12.

In Lighter Vein

Success

Mr. Newlywed: "How did you get along in cooking school? Graduated with honors, I suppose."

Mrs. Newlywed: "Better than that, honey—with frying crullers."—Wall Street Journal.

A Record

She was able to give the police the following description of the man: Medium height, dark, wearing a navy-blue or black suit about 25 years old.—Provincial Paper.

And we thought our old grey serge still held the record.—Humorist.

Unbiased

It is sometimes difficult to fill a jury panel with persons wholly unprejudiced regarding the case to be heard.

During a certain trial the judge asked McGinnis if he had formed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner.

"Oi have not," replied the juryman.

"Have you any conscientious scruples against capital punishment?" was the next question.

Said McGinnis emphatically: "Not in this case, Yer Honor."

No Late-Comers

Pat worked at a factory where the staff was encouraged to think of ideas for the smoother running of the business.

One morning he was shown into the chairman's office and announced that he had thought of a way of insuring that no one would be late in future.

"That sounds good," said the Chairman. "How do you propose to do it?"

"Sure, that's aisy, sir," said Pat, "the last man in blows the whistle."—Flex-Set.

Brevities

Detroit News: A little Gallup poll of our block shows among 16 children of this strange new generation none ever rolled a hoop.

Indianapolis News: The National Geographic Society announces that it has 1,000,000 members. If they're really keeping up with geography, they are the busiest 1,000,000 people in the world.

Punch ©: "When a toothbrush is split and the bristles begin to break off and come out, the brush should be thrown away."—Suburban Paper.

We never thought of that.

St. Louis Star-Times: "With every breath you take, the Government spends $1,000," declares a statistician. We sighed when we read that, and while we were sighing the Government spent $2,000.

Daily Quotation

SELF-CONFIDENCE is the first requisite to great undertakings.—S. JOHNSON.

Comments on the Comics

Monitor Camera Club from R. O. Taeger Topeka, Kan.

Brother and sister following their favorite cartoon strips.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Evergreens Are Ever Green?

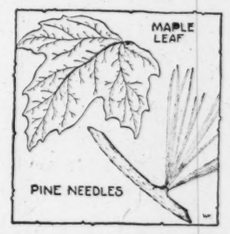
It is often a source of wonderment why some trees are able to keep their leaves apparently for the whole year, while other varieties shed their leaves in winter. It will be found that the trees which succeed in retaining their leaves are the ones which are equipped to get along with a very limited amount of water when water is scarce.

Trees give off most of their water through their leaves. In general, the greater the surface area of the leaf, the faster the water is given off. A comparison of the slender needles of the pine (the needles being a modified form of leaf) and the broad leaves of the maple, offers an example of the contrast between the "haves" and "have nots" in the matter of winter leaves.

There are some trees with leaves of considerable area which are, nevertheless, evergreen. Examples are found in the holly and rhododendron. In such cases the explanation lies in the character, rather than the amount, of the leaf surface. Looking closely at, say, the holly leaf, we see that its surface is apparently covered with wax. Waxed paper is an illustration of the fact that moisture does not pass readily through a waxed surface.

Another trick of evergreen trees by means of which they limit the water loss is to have the stomata, or breathing-spores, sunken so that they are not so readily accessible to the wind which would hasten transpiration.

The term "evergreen" is sometimes thought to refer to any tree with cones and needles—conifers.



However, not all conifers are evergreens, nor are all evergreens conifers. To illustrate: The tamarack and other larch trees have needles and cones, but shed them when winter comes; while the leafy laurel tree is evergreen.

An evergreen tree always appears green, but it does not wear its same leaves forever. Some old leaves drop off and new ones appear from time to time, but there never is a period during which all the leaves are gone.—W. P. Keasbey.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Fruitage

Claremore, Okla.

Mrs. D—'s husband was an invalid for a number of years, and nearly all of her time was taken in caring for him.

One hot summer when fruit was plentiful, a neighbor who had a large orchard came to her door and asked if she might borrow some fruit jars.

"Certainly," Mrs. D— said. "Take as many as you need. I won't be using them this summer."

The neighbor took all the jars.

In the fall she returned all the jars, filled with peaches, plums, and cherries!

Mrs. D—, who had forgotten about the jars, was unable to express her gratitude as the fruit was placed upon her table.

"Don't try to thank me," the neighbor smiled when Mrs. D— again tried to express her appreciation. "It's been a privilege for me to help in some way." And she hurried out, for speaking at this time was not easy for her, either.

Daily Anecdote

Conscience

President Garfield was once approached with a "shady" business proposition, which promised great financial advantage in return for his endorsement.

When he refused to consider it, the caller attempted to persuade him, saying: "Nobody would know about it."

He received this conclusive answer: "You are wrong there. President Garfield would know about it, and I have to sleep with him."

Odds and Ends

"Chime"

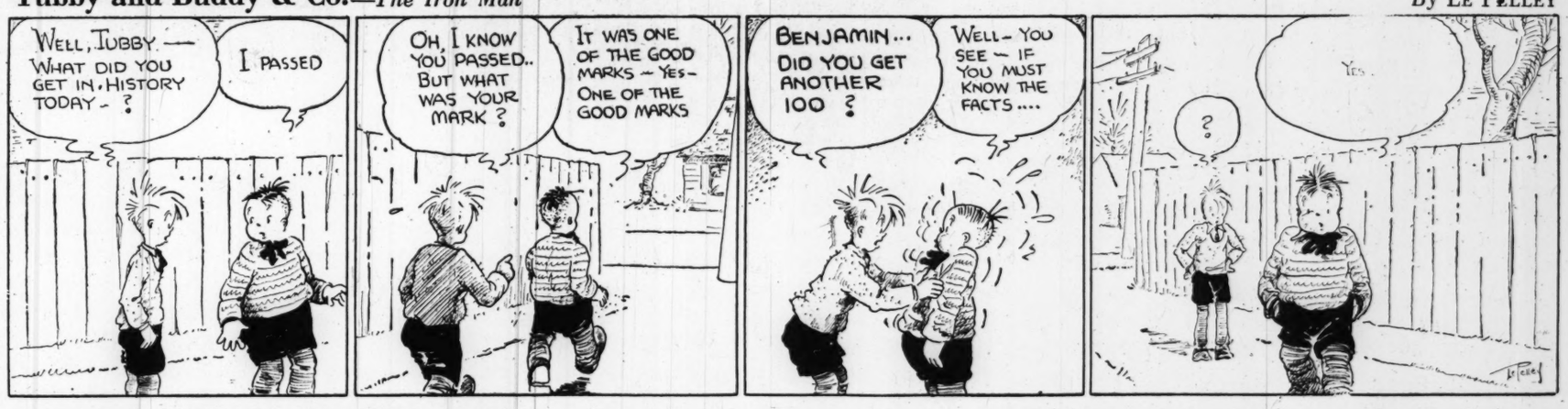
The term "chime," if properly used in connection with striking clocks, refers to those using four or more striking rods.

If Light Could Be Harnessed

The speed of light is so great that the distance it travels in one second is equal to 31 round trips between New York and San Francisco.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Iron Man*

By LE PELLEY

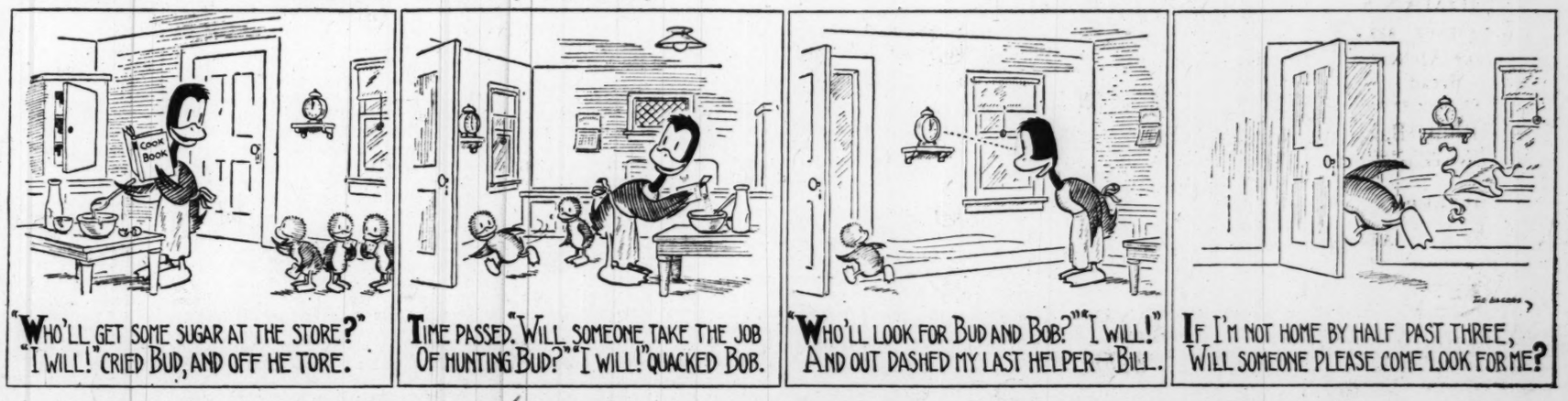

WELL, TUBBY — WHAT DID YOU GET IN HISTORY TODAY - ?
I PASSED
OH, I KNOW YOU PASSED.. BUT WHAT WAS YOUR MARK ?
IT WAS ONE OF THE GOOD MARKS — YES - ONE OF THE GOOD MARKS
BENJAMIN... DID YOU GET ANOTHER 100 ?
WELL - YOU SEE — IF YOU MUST KNOW THE FACTS....
?
YES

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Debut*

Just as the show was starting an usher said, "I'm sorry but your dog can't stay in here."
"That's too bad," said the Boss, "but I'll tell you all about it when I get home -"
I did so want to see that show!
Well sir, it was a little hard to see where I was going in the dark—
And-would you believe it? the first thing I knew I was on the stage -!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Grocery Store Relay*

By THE HAGERS


COOK BOOK
"WHO'LL GET SOME SUGAR AT THE STORE?" "I WILL!" CRIED BUD, AND OFF HE TORE.
TIME PASSED. "WILL SOMEONE TAKE THE JOB OF HUNTING BUD?" "I WILL!" QUACKED BOB.
"WHO'LL LOOK FOR BUD AND BOB?" "I WILL!" AND OUT DASHED MY LAST HELPER—BILL.
IF I'M NOT HOME BY HALF PAST THREE, WILL SOMEONE PLEASE COME LOOK FOR ME?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"The Still Small Voice"

At this hour the great enemy and oppressor of all nations is reiterated insistence that a world war is inevitable. So wide is unthinking acceptance of this fatalism that even Christian men and women are saying in effect, "Why wait? Let's get done with it." But by instantly and constantly rejecting this terroristic suggestion war can be deprived of its impending menace. One of the most inspiring parts of President Roosevelt's message to Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini was his declaration: "I refuse to believe that the world is, of necessity, such a prisoner of destiny."

Yet what is to change the direction? What is to halt the nations from behaving like the Gadarene swine and running down a steep place into the sea? Roosevelt's answer is that "the leaders of great nations have it in their power to liberate their peoples from the disaster that impends."

* * *

Clearly on the heads of states there rests a tremendous obligation to lead toward peace, instead of war, and to give effect to their peoples' heartfelt desire for fair and friendly settlements. But if they will not, are the peoples helpless? Can they do nothing to enforce their own peaceful purposes?

Governments are effectively mobilizing instruments of war. Cannot peoples marshal the forces of peace and make effective in national policies their instinctive feeling that what unites them is greater than anything that divides? Cannot the voice of a common humanity be empowered to hold the crime of war in check? Cannot the peoples communicate to one another the truth about themselves and their own desire for peace? Sir Walford Davies in a letter to the London Times proposes that this be done by radio. He urges eloquently that broadcasting could dispel, for example, two libels—"That hatred of killing the innocent is not shared by those under totalitarian rule; and that our desire not to kill and be killed is mere desire for national ease."

* * *

Some things are being done along this line. Britain and Germany, for instance, are broadcasting each to the other in the other's language and some good results are reported. Where prejudice or propaganda controls, or where listening is restricted by meager equipment or by government regulations, results are limited. Even so, one quickly agrees with Sir Walford's declaration: "Man is man the world over. Broadcast truth can assuredly do better for every nation than the swiftest bombers."

Moreover, those who would mobilize forces of positive peacemaking are not dependent on the radio. As the result of a series of bitter lessons, "man the world over" is being forced to consider some new-old truths about himself. For instance, he begins to awaken to his interdependence with his brother man and to deduce therefrom dependence on a common Father. Such truths as these do not have to be broadcast, for they are everywhere and common to all; and as witnesses to them continue to multiply, the still small voice carries over land and sea to "earth's remotest bound."

Patriots' Day

One if by land, and two if by sea! Americans seem never to outgrow the legend inspired by Longfellow's narrative poem about Paul Revere's ride. Like the signal light hung in the tower of Boston's Old North Church that April night in '75, the real meaning of its historical aftermath shines brightly through the years.

The crack of musketry echoing across the village green at Lexington the morning after, the pitched battle by Concord bridge, seemed but to punctuate the words spoken by George III shortly before when told that a tea cargo had been dumped into Boston harbor. "The die is cast," the King exclaimed to Lord North, "the colonies must either triumph or submit."

Time and events, of course, have conspired to modify that despairing view. Not that nowadays Britain and America always see eye to eye. The foreign policies of the two nations do not always coincide. Americans balk at "pulling British chestnuts out of the fire," and Englishmen complain they never can tell what Americans will do. Yet realistic Americans are coming to recognize that the very existence of the British Empire and British Navy is a protection to them, and Britons would be in a bad way without the hope, at least, of American co-operation. Furthermore, in situations involving a question of international morality the two peoples instinctively coincide in their basic definitions.

The good citizens of Middlesex who join in these yearly Patriots' Day celebrations, indeed Americans generally, place progressively less emphasis on the political separation evolved from the uprising begun just 164 years ago, and more on the inspiring patriotism of a handful of embattled farmers who stood their ground against overwhelming odds in defense of their liberties.

Who, a century and a half ago, could foresee the day when the flags of Great Britain and the United States would be hung permanently side by side within the church where Revere's signal light was shown? Even in commemorating an event relating to that stage of history in which the "die was cast" we see a symbolic reminder of those real though intangible ties which connect the two Nations.

When a band of pygmies in West Africa kills an elephant, they usually move their tent village to the new meat supply, as being easier than to move the elephant to the village. After reading this in Collier's, almost the next headline to meet our eye had to do with the annual report of the City Planning Commission of New York. It read: "Homes Near Work Envisaged in Plan for City of Future." After all, some of mankind's problems do not change greatly from one era of civilization to another.

The swift-moving European scene raises the problem of just how to apply a loose-leaf system to an atlas.

The Alarm Clock

What is probably one of the first alarm clocks ever made came on view recently in London at the Science Museum, South Kensington. The legion of those whose morning excursions are preceded by alarums may well look at this 200-year-old relic with awe, and perhaps a shudder. For this is a clock that pulled a trigger that exploded a charge that lit a candle that dazzled a gentleman all-forlorn who was tossed from his crumpled sheets at morn by a bang that would shatter the house that Jerry built.

Fortunately the alarm clock is not the big noise it was; and though the morning clamor that pursues its way round the globe is no pleasing dawn chorus, it is at least not a creeping barrage that slaughters "the innocent sleep." One feels, however, that there is room for further progress; and no doubt when the sleeper awakes in the future it will be to a more tuneful, if no less insistent, reveille.

The National Parole Conference

The parole system when properly administered is an "instrument of tested value in the control of crime." This declaration by President Roosevelt may well become the keynote of the national conference which he has called at Washington.

Public ignorance of what parole actually is and what constitutes a good parole system has resulted in careless condemnation of the whole idea, although penologists and students of criminology have proved that release of prisoners under the supervision and guidance of a well-organized parole mechanism is the most satisfactory method yet devised—both from the point of view of society and of the prisoner himself.

Forty-six States have parole laws, but less than twelve, according to President Roosevelt, have provided the machinery to operate them satisfactorily. This, coupled with the fact that there is need for uniform parole laws throughout the country, has done much to prevent public acceptance of this desirable method of handling men leaving prison.

The authorities now convening in Washington need look no farther than the Federal Government for an example of how parole should be handled. No penologist or crime prevention official should leave this conference without a better idea as to how the situation in his particular state can be improved. It is to be hoped that tangible signs of improvement in the parole systems of the Nation will be the fruits of this conference.

A young wife drove two hold-up men from her husband's store in Boston by pelting them with tins of soup and sardines and vegetables from the shelves. This should silence some who chide modern brides for too much reliance on canned goods.

A Good Thing to Drop

Press dispatches say the Administration has abandoned the proposal of subsidizing exports of cotton. This is welcome news. The proposition has always been at odds with the reciprocal trade agreement program. It would inevitably have been regarded as "dumping" and would have given raw materials to foreign spinners at a lower price than to American manufacturers.

The subsidizing of exports of wheat has not been conspicuously successful either as a matter of moving grain to advantage or of obtaining a world wheat marketing agreement. Now there are quantities of butter accumulating which may cause an export subsidy to be urged for that commodity. If cotton must be subsidized, Congress will be better satisfied with the plan of releasing loan cotton back to growers at a price below the market. This would reduce the carryover and at the same time allow the price to move normally.

The Bookshelf

Tibet Penthouse

IN PENTHOUSE OF THE GODS (New York: Scribner. $3.50) Dr. Theos Bernard, young Columbia University Ph. D. in Oriental philosophy, describes his journey to Lhasa and the hardships he endured before achieving honor among Tibetans as the White Lama.

Born of parents deeply interested in Oriental religion, the author learned all that he could in America and then set out for India and the route to Lhasa. No doubt the Lamas sensed the inward compulsion that had driven him across the world, and, believing him to be a reincarnation of one of their celebrated order, they welcomed him not as a guest, but as one of their own. It was in the Potala, Tibetan holy-of-holies, that he mingled with the priests who are also high officials of government, and became a Buddhist monk.

* * *

The achievement of Theos Bernard in gaining entrance to Lhasa, important as it was, is secondary, however, to the insight the experience gave him into the Tibetans' secrets of quiet, unhurried, orderly living. And the souvenirs he brought back were not limited to horns and articles of clothing, but included books, the rarest and most sacred of the kingdom. He hopes they can in time be translated and published in English.

Since the time of Manning in 1811, few others have reached Lhasa. There was Kawoguchi, a Japanese; Sarat Chandra Das, an Indian; Mme. David-Neale, a Frenchwoman, and William McGovern, each of whom gained entrance in disguise. The only others ever known to have been invited were C. Suydam Cutting, an American, and M. Varney, an Englishman. A few British Government officials have entered by force of arms, and further back in history Roman Catholic priests penetrated the barriers, but gained no converts.

* * *

Here at the top of the world one would expect to get away from everything modern. Yet the palace of the Dalai Lama boasts a modern electric lighting system, and at the home of a wealthy Tibetan the author listened to music by radio. Further, not far from the sacred city he crossed over a newly constructed all-steel bridge, imported piece by piece via India.

In Lhasa he was the guest of the Tsarongs. Mr. Tsarong sponsored the English education of three Tibetans some twenty years ago, aided western civilization in an invasion of his country, and, incidentally, accumulated a fortune.

Although Bernard describes enthusiastically the ceremonies and joys he experienced in becoming the White Lama, impressing the reader throughout with the deep-felt sympathy with which he tackled the deep "mysteries of the East," one wonders which of the dual personalities he has assumed will guide his final philosophy.

H. B. N.

Another Axis

Mr. Blennerhassett Turns Miner

Mr. Blennerhassett pried a brick from the grass-grown heap in the middle of the cellar hole that was all that remained of the 300-year-old Littlehale homestead.

He handed it to Mrs. Atkinson.

"There is one of th' products of my anteek mines."

Mr. Prescott snorted.

"Wastin' y' time, diggin' bricks."

Mr. Blennerhassett pried again with his bar and brought down a shower of bricks, wood ashes and dirt.

Mrs. Atkinson squeaked and scrambled out of the way.

Mr. Blennerhassett poked about in the rubble.

"Never can tell when somethin' 'll come t'light—H an' L an' strap hinges, hand made latches—got a batch of 'em at home."

Mr. Atkinson slapped a fat knee.

"Trash, plain trash."

Mrs. Atkinson spoke to her brother.

"Ben, you know better'n' that—there's plenty of people lookin' for jest such things. You've heard th' ladies at th' club carryin' on 'bout th' H 'n' L hinges an' latches. You're jest gettin' forgetful."

They sat on the grass and ate fat ham sandwiches, pickles, cheese and doughnuts.

Mr. Prescott smacked his lips.

"Best part of anteekin' if y' ask me."

Mr. Blennerhassett looked at his old friend quizzically.

"Well, I ain't askin' you, Ben. Some day, when I've struck gold or silver or somethin' I'll let you know. An' don't think I might not do jest that thing. I got options on seventeen old cellar holes here 'bout t' dig in, an' half what I find's mine."

Mrs. Atkinson poured foamy glasses of milk.

* * *

"Dan's right, Ben. He might find somethin' that was hid in th' old chimley an' plum forgot. You know people had a way when Injuns an' robbers was runnin' wild in these parts, an' they was no police station jest round th' corner, of hidin' things; sometimes down a well, often 's not in th' chimley—even had secret places made into 'em."

Mr. Blennerhassett blew a gusty breath.

"There, Ben's 's a woman who knows a thing or two—an' you her own brother—strange what a difference there can be in one fam'ly."

Mr. Prescott plucked at the little tuft of white whisker under his ear.

"Well, seem's t' me like a lot of work for nothin'."

Mrs. Atkinson bit into a pickle.

"That ain't all there's to it, I vow."

Mr. Blennerhassett dug a hand deep into his gray mop.

"Not by a long shot it ain't. It's excitin' an' all that, but then there's th' fact that all of us knew th' folks that lived in these old houses."

* * *

At the 200-year-old Blennerhassett homestead used by the Stowell Antique Society as a clubhouse, the three friends sat before the big fireplace in the long kitchen.

Mrs. Atkinson rocked gently in her Boston rocker.

Mr. Prescott set up his men for a game of backgammon against himself.

Mr. Blennerhassett roamed about the room and halted to run a knotty hand over the paneling over the fireplace.

"Sometimes they had a loose panel that looked like all th' rest but that came out, an' back of it was a hole in th' bricks where they hid things. Sometimes it was in th' cellar, often 's not in th' attick."

Mrs. Atkinson looked up.

"Dan, who knows but there's somethin' hid right here in your own house—mebbe some British gold, or silver—you know people before th' Re'lution put great store by them things."

Mr. Blennerhassett chuckled.

"Not th' Blennerhassetts. They never was th' kind t' hide things, an' never had much t' hide. Gen'lly their money, when they had any, was tied up in some kind of a dicker or another."

Mr. Prescott rattled his dice box.

"Fam'ly trait, handed right down."

Mr. Blennerhassett ignored him.

"Only thing I knew of they ever hid was th' cooky jar. Rec'llect once I couldn't find it for a week an' then I come on it in th' brick oven which we didn't use in them days, an' I wouldn't have run on to it then only I—"

Mr. Blennerhassett halted suddenly in his striding about and turned to stare at the brick oven.

"I swan."

He winked at Mrs. Atkinson and took the iron plate from the door of the oven and peered into its dusty depths.

* * *

"Fust time I've seen th' inside of that since I was a boy. That's where th' cooky jar was hid an' it jest came t' me how it was I happened to find it."

He reached an arm in to the shoulder and drew it out with a dusty bundle of papers in his hand.

Mr. Blennerhassett chuckled and laid it on a table the rotten string breaking and giving vent to a musty smell from the heap. He thumbed them over.

Mrs. Atkinson peered curiously at him over her glasses and Mr. Prescott looked up from his backgammon board.

"T' think we had to hide 'em. Wonder what Ma'd say t'day with what th' youngsters see an' hear in th' movies an' on th' radio? Makes these look like 'Ships That Pass in th' Night.'"

Mrs. Atkinson leaned over in her rocker.

"Found treasure right in your own chimley, Dan?"

Mr. Blennerhassett scratched his long nose.

"Well I was readin' jest t'other day where anteekers was payin' up to $50 each for copies of these."

He riffled through the pile with lanky fingers.

"Twenty six of 'em an' all in good condition. Not so bad an' I still got a chance to dig up a pot of gold—mebbe."

Mrs. Atkinson went over to the table and picked up a thick pamphlet adorned with a gang of masked men on horses surrounding a smoke-belching locomotive in thick woods. She read:

"Beadles Library. The Great Train Robbery in Devil's Gulch."

GEORGE LAWSON

Mirror of World Opinion

Tackling the Servant Problem

If domestic work is to be made more attractive, certainly one of the first steps would be increasing wages for efficient help. Next in line would be the scheduling of hours set. Set an hourly rate of pay and pay overtime wages for extra service.

Then we come to the quesstion of the lack of dignity connected with domestic work. We have often heard it said that there is dignity in honest toil. But just try this experiment: Take your stenographer to your home, place the business end of a dust mop in her hand and see what happens. Even a hopeless case of astigmatism would not hinder you from detecting the loss of dignity. Why is this?

Perhaps we'll have to go back in history for our answer. Back to the beginning of slavery and binding out. Let us recall for a moment the treatment those workers received. It is not difficult to picture the despair of the servant girl of long ago. All the years that have passed since those dark ages have not been able to brush the taint away. It still lingers in the folds of the trim black uniform of that maid of yours. Yet there is no sound reasoning that leads us to believe that the maid who takes care of our children or the cook who prepares our food is not as essential and as important as the girl in the office who takes our dictation.

In fact, it takes longer to train a person in child care and in cooking than to train them in stenography. Isn't it good business for us to look deeper into the morals of the maid than those of the file clerk? Certainly it is, because that maid is going to associate with our children and our entire family to a degree.

We as employees of domestic help are the ones to lend dignity to that profession. No one else will, no one else can take that step. Let us realize that our maids are holding down important jobs. Let us treat them with the same brand of courtesy that we accord our office associates. Let us say "please" and "thank you" a little more often and say those words because we really mean them. . . .

Finally, the domestic workers themselves have a job to do if they desire to better their condition. Let them perfect themselves in the art of cooking, serving, child care, etc. Let them look upon their jobs as being important jobs, jobs that carry with them a dignity that is being felt more and more. Let them remember that demand usually governs the price of any commodity. And let them remember that the commodity they have to sell is the same as that of any other worker, be he laborer, doctor, farm hand or lawyer, which is the commodity of time and the ability to do a certain type of work in an efficient manner.—CARL WEDEKING in a prize letter in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

The Wide Horizon

The Fading City "Boss"

By Fred W. Carr

Jolts that have recently come thudding against the regime of "Boss" Pendergast in Kansas City, Mo., signalize anew the vitality of the American democracy. Our system of self-government can on occasion call up rusty old resources and invent brand new ones to war on the political corruption of the spoils machine.

Though its "boss" is not yet out, here are some of the reassuring things that Kansas City can say to a nation and a world dubious at times of democracy in big American cities:

1. There is always hope, because there is always the possibility of help. No matter if a city falls completely into the control of a "boss," becomes a center of crime and seems unable to throw off its disheartening misrule, still it may find succor—from the outside.

Either the state or the Federal Government, or both as now at Kansas City, may jump in to prosecute and to purge. The ouster of Tammany Hall in New York City began that way through appointment of Judge Samuel Seabury, the investigator, and of Thomas E. Dewey, the prosecutor, by state sources.

* * *

2. The power of Federal and state authorities against corruption or crime within a city may be pushed until made devastating to the local political ring.

A state legislature can take away control of its police from a city, as Governor Stark proposes doing with Kansas City, and can restrict a city and cripple a political machine to a surprising degree, if the state wants to go that far. The Federal Government can investigate for violations of other federal laws than the income tax, as it is now doing in Kansas City.

3. The income tax indictment, which the Federal Government has just used against the Kansas City "boss" in charging tax evasion, has proved, when rightly directed, one of the most masterful aids to good government ever discovered.

First tried less than ten years ago against Chicago gangsters, the experiment sent Al Capone and other gangsters to prison, and has since been turned against a number of politicians.

4. The old time "big boss" of the type of Thomas J. Pendergast is dwindling off. Today only an outstanding handful remains. The other principal ones left include Hague in Jersey City, Crump in Memphis, and the Kelly-Nash combination in Chicago. A huge amount of bad politics persists, but the traditional "boss" is declining.

5. Removal of one of the principal handicaps of the city-manager movement is involved in the fate of "Boss" Pendergast. City managership in Kansas City furnishes the classic bad example of the new system which has brought better administration to hundreds of American communities.

* * *

The city-manager plan was installed in Kansas City as a victory of civic effort for improvement in the local government. It came in thirteen years ago through adoption by voters of a new charter authorizing a city manager. But when the city council took up the election of the city manager, the choice was captured by the political machine. The manager then became the "boss's" right hand man. Instead of getting rid of politics, the new type of city government was made to dovetail into politics.

6. The relapse of Kansas City into an intensification of spoils politics just when it thought it was progressing emphasizes that a community has to protect its gains after it wins them. In city politics that means that the citizens who want good government must have some political organization, either a sympathetic regular party or a new local party of their own making, as in Cincinnati, where the municipal party works with the Democratic Party.

The key to government is votes and the key to votes is organization.

7. Finally it is characteristic of the American democracy that when a political machine becomes too notorious, even its own party nationally may be willing to clean house. Republicans have prosecuted Republicans, and now President Roosevelt and Governor Stark of Missouri, both Democrats, have combined against a man important to the Democratic Party, because leader of the powerful democratic machine of Kansas City.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Advantages for Colored People"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While traveling in the South we find this editorial, "Advantages for Colored People," published in the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier. It shows a liberal and humane viewpoint toward one of the Nation's great problems in the region where that problem is most acute:

"In the North the Negroes are encouraged to vote; they are assisted in voting. Many of them hold offices. In New York City, which has about half as many Negroes as the State of South Carolina has, about 40 per cent of the Negroes are on relief rolls. In South Carolina it was reported the other day that of 47,000 persons on WPA relief rolls 30,000 were white and 17,000 were Negroes, albeit the Negroes are about 46 per cent of the whole population. In the North the Negro children and youth attend the same schools and colleges that the whites attend. . . . In the North an old or a blind Negro receives, under the social security law, more than double the pension that he receives in the South. Some Northern and Western states pay more than three times the social security pensions that Southern states can pay. These great advantages of the North as a place of residence for Negroes as compared with the South cannot be overestimated or too often repeated. There is no 'lynching issue' in the Northern and Western states. In them civilization and culture are superior and racial discrimination, all forms of intolerance, are hated."

J. G. H.
Charleston, S. C. R. S.